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COUNTRY LIFE

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All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

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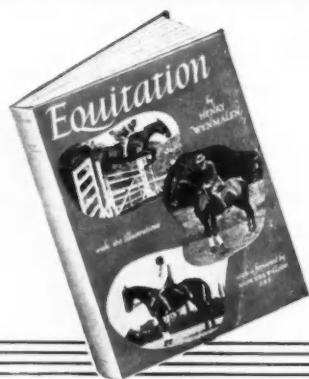
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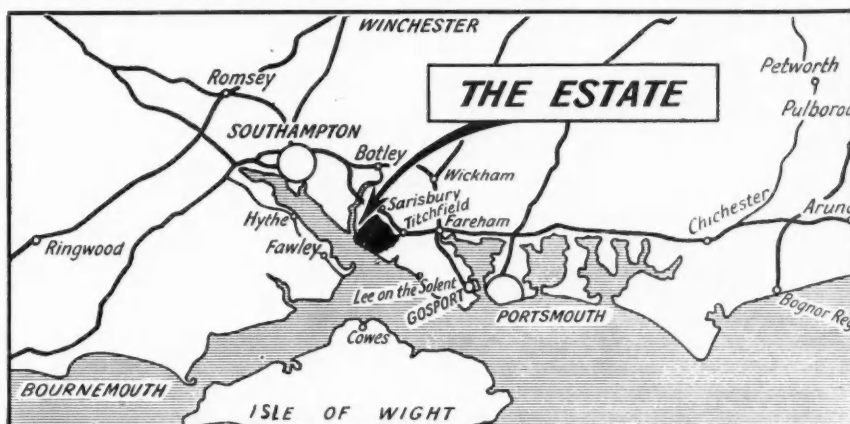
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PRICE ONLY £2,950 FREEHOLD

Agents, HAMPTON AND SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (C.49,202.) (REG. 8222.)



Part of Hall.

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OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE STREET
PICCADILLY, W.1.

SMALL SPORTING PROPERTY

In South-west England. For Sale.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, 400ft. up, amidst beautiful scenery, with long carriage drive with Lodge. 3 reception, billiard room, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Electric Light, etc. Stabling. Cottage.

TROUT FISHING

(quite good) for about a mile. Golf Links 5 miles away.

ROUGH SHOOTING over the land which is nearly all woodland—the total area being about

200 ACRES

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SURREY

Favourite district near Guildford.

Standing on sandy soil, facing South, with good views, away from road in pleasant grounds.

Picturesque Old House, dating from XVIth Century



With lofty rooms, 4 reception, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, usual offices.

Main Electricity, Gas and Water.

Stabling, etc. Good Gardens. Meadow.

£3,750

7 Acres

Agents, OSBORN & MERCER. (M. 2162.)

A Fine Old Elizabethan House

A Capital Dairy Farm

Long Stretch of Trout Fishing



The Property is easily accessible to such centres as Shrewsbury, Crewe, etc. The Residence stands high, on sandy soil, with southerly aspect, has about 10 bedrooms, modern conveniences, etc., and is surrounded by Parklands. The land is rich pasture and there are splendid buildings.

240 ACRES

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (16,755.)

NORTHANTS

ONLY £1,900

Good Social and Hunting district. Rural, but near good town.

GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE

Lounge, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Modern conveniences. Stabling. Garage.

WELL-TIMBERED OLD GARDENS OF 2 ACRES

Early Inspection advised. (M. 2122.)

Old-World Residence in Wilts

Close to the Downs, near Salisbury.
It dates back about 250 years.

3 reception, 6-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Up-to-date.

STABLING. CHARMING GARDENS.

Trout Fishing in Avon

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (M. 2140.)

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Good centre for Blackmore Vale Hunt.

Readily accessible to London by express trains.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY HOUSE

with modern appointments, standing in pleasant, inexpensive gardens, enjoying good views over well-wooded country.

3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Stabling. Garages. Paddocks.

2 COTTAGES.

24 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents to anyone wanting an Inexpensive House in a good social and sporting district. (17,183.)

Just in Market

**S. DEVON—IN LOVELY COUNTRY
CLOSE TO SEA, BY WELL-KNOWN
SANDS AND GOLF LINKS**



A CHARMING OLD

WILLIAM AND MARY PERIOD HOUSE

Well-planned, and up-to-date with main electricity, etc.

4 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Southerly aspect, approached by carriage drive through

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GARDENS

whose wide range of flowering trees and plants, blooming most of the year, give evidence of mildness of climate. Well-kept lawns, formal garden, walled garden; the whole sheltered by ornamental woodlands.

STABLING, ETC. 4 COTTAGES.

20 ACRES

Inspected and recommended.

(17,198.)

3, MOUNT STREET,
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RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones:
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UNSPOILT HERTFORDSHIRE—REMOTE BUT NOT ISOLATED

25 MILES BY ROAD.

HALF-AN-HOUR'S RAIL.

THIS FASCINATING SPECIMEN OF RED-BRICK TUDOR PERIOD

lately restored at a great cost.

REFUTED BIRTHPLACE of SARAH JENNINGS, DUCHESS of MARLBOROUGH.
IN CENTRE OF NOBLEMAN'S ESTATE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND ACRES.



DUE SOUTH ASPECT. RURAL VIEWS.

3 RECEPTION. 10 BEDROOMS. 4 BATHROOMS.

BEAUTIFUL PERIOD INTERIOR

Main electricity, ample water, central heating, modern drainage.

SIMPLE GARDENS of QUIET CHARM

Lawns sloping to River with Trout Fishing available.

TO LET FURNISHED

until end of September at very low rent, or possibly Unfurnished for 5 years or longer.

Recommended with every confidence by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.



SEDLESCOMBE, SUSSEX



A PLEASING RESIDENCE of CHARACTER

in a favourite East Sussex village, about 7 miles of the Coast.

Carefully modernised, on 2 floors.

3 RECEPTION, BATH AND 5 BEDROOMS, etc.

Main electricity and gas.

GARAGE, etc.

ABOUT 1/2 ACRE

AUCTION on MAY 25TH, 1940 (or privately beforehand).

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE (6 Miles from Bristol)

VERY CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE

Close to picturesque village on high ground, enjoying beautiful views.

Carriage drive approach.

Lodge entrance. Cottage.

LOVELY GARDENS.

Oak panellied lounge hall, 3 reception, cloakroom (h. and c.), excellent kitchen and office, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, dressing room (h. and c.), day and night nurseries.

GAS-PROOF A.R.P. SHELTER.

Perfect repair. Central heating.

Co.'s electricity and water.

En-tout-cas tennis court, terrace walk, extensive lawns, walled kitchen garden, small modern farmery, orchard, pasture

IN ALL ABOUT 20 ACRES.

Apply Sole Agents: WILLIAM COWLIN & SON, LTD., Estate Offices, CLIFTON, BRISTOL, S. (Tel.: 33044.)



TO BE LET OR SOLD

**SALISBURY & DISTRICT.—ESTATE AGENTS.
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HAMPSHIRE & SOUTHERN COUNTIES
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(ESTABLISHED 1778)

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Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
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500 FEET UP. SOUTH OF GUILDFORD

London 55 minutes.



A CHARMING PART XVIII CENTURY RESIDENCE. 9 bed, 3 bath and 3 reception rooms, panelled lounge hall, modern domestic quarters. Central heating; Co.'s electricity and water. Recently modernised and decorated. Garages, Lodge, 2 Cottages, Stabling, Model Farmery. The very pretty grounds include hard tennis court and swimming pool.

22 ACRES FREEHOLD. REDUCED PRICE
Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.1,218.)

BUCKS

1/2 mile Station. 1 hour London.



PICTURESQUE MODERN HOUSE, in old world style. 5 bed, 2 bath, lounge hall, 2 reception rooms. Main Services; central heating. Garage.

SECLUDED GARDEN. 2 ACRES

Well timbered. Tennis lawn, etc.

£3,000. RENT £150 PER ANN.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.6,221.)

IN THE BEAUTIFUL LEITH HILL DISTRICT

Close to excellent bus service.



THIS WELL-PLANNED AND MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, 350ft. above sea, with glorious views. **FOR SALE** with any reasonable area up to 150 Acres. 8 bedrooms (b. and c. basins), 2 bathrooms, lounge (35ft. by 18ft.) and 2 other sitting rooms, maid's room and first-rate offices. Co.'s services; central heating. Garage. Large Cottage and Farmery. Inexpensive Gardens, beautiful Woodlands and excellent Pastures.

Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (D.1,101.)

Tel.:
OXFORD
4637 8.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON

ALSO AT LONDON, RUGBY & BIRMINGHAM

Tel.:
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BETWEEN OXFORD AND BANBURY

SECLUDED POSITION ON OUTSKIRTS OF UNSPOILT VILLAGE.



CHARMING OLD HOUSE OF WILLIAM AND MARY PERIOD.

3 reception rooms.

10 bedrooms.

3 bathrooms.

STABLING.

Squash Court.

GARAGES.

Main electricity. Central heating. Abundant water.

LOVELY GARDEN AND Paddock.

7 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Further particulars from the Owner's Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 16, King Edward Street, Oxford; and Market Place, Chipping Norton.

OXFORDSHIRE

300ft. above sea level.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main water and electricity. GARAGE. Stabling.

GARDEN AND Paddock. VACANT POSSESSION.



PRICE REDUCED TO £3,000 WITH 13 ACRES

WANTED TO PURCHASE
MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY PROPERTY
WITH HOUSE OF CHARACTER
BERKS, OXON OR GLOS.
PRICE UP TO £5,000

Write: "LADY H." c/o JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

Telegrams:
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London.

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone:
Gros. 2838
(3 lines.)

TUDOR SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE



VIEWS TO THE DISTANT DOWNS. 30 ACRES. 9 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms (one 30ft. by 17ft.), open fireplaces, kitchen and offices. Electricity, modern sanitation, etc.; stone mullioned windows. Garage; Stable; Lodge.

LOVELY GARDEN and Meadowland.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.1.

DATING FROM XVth CENTURY



A few miles South of GUILDFORD. 2 1/2 miles from GOLF COURSE and Village. Modernised.

Hall, cloak room, 3 reception rooms, offices, kitchen with boiler and electric cooker, 4 bedrooms with lavatory basins, modern bathroom, etc. Inglenooks.

Main water, electricity, drainage. Central Heating. LOVELY GARDEN.

1 ACRE. £3,750
TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1.

WILTSHIRE

Part dating from XVIth Century.



6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices.

Main water. Electric light. Gas. Central heating. 2 tennis courts, pleasure gardens, orchard;

ABOUT 7 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE, or would be Let Furnished.
TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1.

FOR SALE.—Charming BUNGALOW and GROUNDS, 28 Acres. West Country, midst hunting district; near sea. All conveniences. Possession.—A. and B. SQUIBBS, Bridgwater.

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AN UNIQUE, SELF-CONTAINED, FIRST-FLOOR CHELSEA FLAT TO LET.—Sitting room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom with lavatory basin and w.c. Hot water and central heating throughout by landlord. Suitable for single Lady or Gentleman.—"A. 592." c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

NEW FOREST BORDERS (near FORDING-BRIDGE).—For Sale, well-built RESIDENCE in lovely position, high, secluded, delightful views, facing South. 3 reception, 4 bed, 1 dressing room, bath, usual offices. Garage. Grounds, prolific orchard, good kitchen garden. 5 Acres Pasture. Water and electric light from mains. Only £1,500; a Bargain. Or would be Let Furnished, 4 Gns. weekly.—Agents: MYDDLETON & MAJOR, Salisbury.

KENT (lovely district near Cranbrook).—Perfect Small RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE, 102 Acres, woodland. Attractive Residence, 3-4 bed, bath, 2 reception. Main water; telephone. Buildings. Freehold £1,450. Possession.—GEERING & COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

"AUDREY," BURNHAM-ON-SEA, SOMERSET.—2 sitting, 4 bed, bath and offices. Main services; Garage; Gardens. Church; famous Golf Links; Schools. £1,200 or near offer.—PALMERS, Estate Agents, Burnham-on-Sea.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

MAMBLE, nr. KIDDERMINSTER.—A pleasant large COUNTRY RESIDENCE in delightful surroundings. Central heating, electric light, modern drainage; Stabling, Garages, etc. Low rental of 2 1/2 guineas weekly, excluding plate and linen.—NICHOLLS & JEVENS, Auctioneers, Kidderminster.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

CURTIS & HENSON

Telephones:
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines.)
ESTABLISHED 1875.

BEAUTIFUL DARTMOOR

Short motoring distance of the Sea. In a sheltered position near village.



A MOST pleasing GEORGIAN MAYOR HOUSE, well placed in a delightful valley on Dartmoor, 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Excellent Domestic Offices. *Electric light. Central heating.*
Chauffeur's Flat communicating with House.
GARAGE. LOOSE BOXES. MODERN COTTAGE AVAILABLE.
Delightful Grounds, easily maintained, with Hard Tennis Court.
TO BE LET ON LEASE or FREEHOLD MIGHT BE SOLD.
Hunting with three Packs. Shooting and Fishing obtainable in the district.
Details from CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,484.)

IN A SYLVAN SETTING

Under 3 miles from Slough and Gerrards Cross Stations, whence London can be reached in 30 minutes. Entirely secluded in Rural Buckinghamshire, on gravel soil.



AN attractive, up-to-date RESIDENCE, half-timbered, with old roof tiling, the principal rooms facing South and enjoying the maximum of sunshine. Hall, 4 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. *Main water. Electric light and power. Central heating.*
GARAGE. HARD TENNIS COURT.
Delightful Grounds, inexpensive to maintain, with spreading lawns, wild garden and woodlands, interspersed with banks of rhododendrons and heather.
IN ALL ABOUT 9 ACRES. TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE.
THREE FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES IN THE VICINITY.
Illustrated particulars from CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (13,862.)

FAVOURITE SUSSEX

Adjoining Golf Course. (1½ miles from the sea.)



UNIQUE MODERN RESIDENCE
Outer and inner halls, fine lounge, dining room, loggia, excellent offices, with maid's sitting room, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.
All main services. Central Heating.
GARAGE (for 3 cars).
Beautiful GARDENS of almost an ACRE.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD PRICE £6,500
Particulars and photographs of the Sole Agents:
DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS,
129, Mount Street, W.1 (Tel.: Gros. 2353 5);
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THE ONLY COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED REGISTER.

Price 2/6.
SELECTED LISTS FREE.
RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.,
(Est. 1884.) EXETER.

S. DEVON.—650ft. up, grand panorama over surrounding country; 15 miles Torquay; 6 miles sea; 'buses passing. Old-fashioned COUNTRY HOUSE, on site early-English camp' 20 ACRES. 4 reception, 5 bed. Electric light. Out-buildings. Delightful Grounds, with swimming pool, well-watered pasture, STOCK AND EQUIPMENT FOR 2,000 HEAD POULTRY at valuation. If desired.—RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., Exeter.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Northallerton 1½ miles. Darlington 15 miles. On main line L.N.E.R.

SITUATED IN THE VILLAGE OF BROMPTON AND SECLUDED FROM THE MAIN ROAD.



THIS RESIDENCE STANDS IN DELIGHTFUL GARDENS

and contains:

DRAWING ROOM.
DINING ROOM.
LIBRARY.

6 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS.
2 BATHROOMS, and
3 SERVANTS' ROOMS.

The Kitchen Offices are adequate and modernised.

The Property, including the Gardens, is in excellent condition and has been well maintained.



Central heating throughout. Electric light and water from main supply.

Detached Garage for 3 cars. Small Modern Laundry. Billiard Room. Tennis Court.

ADDITIONAL GRASSLAND MAY BE INCLUDED IF DESIRED.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH VACANT POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT

JAMES DODDS & BROWN, Land and Estate Agents, 25, HIGH STREET, STOCKTON-ON-TEES. (Tel.: 6297.)

LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY. 50-500 ACRES of well-grown woodlands.—Write "Box P.1,800," SCRIPPS'S, South Molton Street, W.1.

WANTED QUICKLY

PREFERABLY between Burford, Chipping Norton and Stow-on-Wold, a good FARMHOUSE (8 bedrooms) with from 50 to 150 Acres. Might entertain house, garden and 2 paddocks.—Mrs. H., c/o TRESIDERS, 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN THE COTSWOLDS OR IN SOMERSET OR DORSET.

A GOOD OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE with gardens and up to 30 Acres of Paddocks, Stables and 3 Cottages if possible. Hunting Country: good position.—Send particulars to: MAPLE & CO., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

HEREFORD

Within 1 mile of the City.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

RUSSELL, BALDWIN & BRIGHT, LTD. are instructed by the Trustees of the late Mrs. C. W. Hazlehurst to sell by Auction at The Law Society's Rooms, Hereford, on Wednesday, May 8th, 1940, at 2.30 p.m. punctually, the delightful and well-situated stone-built Residence, known as "BROADLANDS," approached by a drive with lodge entrance, and containing Entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 17 bedrooms and the usual domestic offices, surrounded by exceptionally beautiful Gardens and Grounds. 3 Cottages; convenient outbuildings; and several pieces of rich pasture and orchard land; the whole extending to an area of about 35 ACRES. The property is in a first-rate state of repair. Early possession of the house will be given.—Particulars with plan and photograph may be had of the Solicitors, Messrs. ROBERT DAVIES & Co., 21, Bold Street, Warrington; or the AUCTIONEERS, Hereford, Leominster and Tenbury Wells.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET.

THURSLEY (Surrey); in most beautiful position, near Devil's Punch Bowl and miles of commons, yet easily accessible (London).—Very old and picturesque beamed COTTAGE, completely modernised; 3 large reception, 4 bed (all with h. and c.) (extra bedroom outside), bath, 2 w.c.'s; main water and electricity; nice garden, not overlooked; large garage. Three or six months, 5 guineas per week; one year, 4½ guineas per week. Excellent maid would stay. Or Unfurnished, £130 per annum.—"A. 595," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

TO LET FURNISHED, MODERN HOUSE: 5 bedrooms, study, 2 reception rooms, large hall and sun room, 2 bathrooms; garage; tennis court in grounds of 2 acres. Near Boxhill Station; lovely views; 6 guineas weekly, for duration of war.—"A. 596," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

14, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 1441 (three lines.)

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

BEAUTIFUL XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE IN FAVOURITE PART OF SURREY

Convenient for London. In the midst of unspoilt Rural Surroundings. Facing due South in the centre of the Estate, approached by long Drive.

13 BED AND DRESSING
ROOMS

(wash basins with hot and
cold water in nearly every
room).

4 BATHROOMS.
4 RECEPTION ROOMS.
BILLIARD ROOM.

Complete Staff Quarters.
NEWLY DECORATED
AND IN PERFECT
ORDER.

Central Heating.
Main Water.
Electricity and Gas.



DELIGHTFUL
OLD GARDENS
with fine old trees.

HARD TENNIS COURT.
MATCH PLAY BOWLING
GREEN.

SQUASH COURT.

Walled Kitchen Garden.
Loose Boxes.

GARAGES
and Chauffeur's Flat.

2 COTTAGES.

Well Timbered Park.

A REMARKABLY CHOICE ESTATE OF ABOUT 100 ACRES

WITHIN THE LAST YEAR A VERY HEAVY EXPENDITURE HAS BEEN MADE IN IMPROVEMENTS AND IT IS NOW
UNQUESTIONABLY ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET AT THE PRESENT TIME.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE

Some of the contents, also carpets and curtains could be purchased.

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, London, W.1.

SUSSEX COAST

Adjoining Famous Golf Links.



A PERFECT OLD BLACK AND WHITE HOUSE

3 most charming sitting rooms (1 finely panelled),
8 bedrooms with lavatory basins.

Central Heating. Electric light.

COTTAGE. GARAGES.

IN ALL 6 ACRES.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR SUMMER

Recommended by WILSON & Co.

VALLEY OF THE USK

8 miles from Abergarennny.



ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT HOUSE

700ft. up with magnificent south views.

In perfect order. Every modern convenience. Main
electric light and power. Central heating. 12 bed and
dressing rooms. 3 bathrooms. lounge and 3 charming
reception rooms. Garage. Flat. Stabling. Cottage. Inex-
pensive Gardens and Farmery.

£5,750 WITH 25 ACRES

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

A BEAUTIFUL MANOR HOUSE near DORSET AND DEVON COAST



130 ACRES WITH TROUT FISHING

Panelled dining room, morning room, drawing room and
hall, 13 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

All modern conveniences. Central heating.

STABLING AND GARAGE.

2 Grass Tennis Courts.

WOULD BE LET FURNISHED

AT NOMINAL RENT.

Agents: WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

'Phone: Grosvenor 2861.
'Grams: "Cornishmen, London."

TRESIDDER & CO.

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, W.1

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE LOVELY FINCHAMPSTEAD RIDGES

330ft. up, overlooking National Trust Land with
fine views. 1 mile Station.

WELL-BUILT HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE with tiled roof.

LOUPE. Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, bathroom, 5 bedrooms.
Main Water and Gas. Electricity available.

Telephone. Garage.

CHARMING GROUNDS.
tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens, woodland, etc.
ABOUT 2 ACRES

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (19,770.)

WALES £1,450 BARGAIN Mile from small Market Town and Station. Not isolated.

ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Hall, 4 reception, 10 bedrooms (2 suitable for bathrooms),
recreation room, attics. PRETTY GARDEN of an
Acre bounded by TROUT STREAM with 2 POOLS.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (19,967.)

£2,250 WITH 23 ACRES
£3,250 WITH 42 ACRES

COTSWOLDS 5 miles Kemble Junction (1 1/2 hours London).

TYPICAL COTSWOLD FARMHOUSE

modernised and in excellent order. 2-3 sitting, bathroom,
4-5 bedrooms. Main electricity, telephone, excellent water.

Garage for 3 (with flat over). Barn and Farmbuildings.
Gardens, orchard, woodlands and PASTURE intersected
by TROUT STREAM.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (20,170.)

£2,500 FREEHOLD RARE OPPORTUNITY S. DEVON Adjoining Bolt Tail and protected by National Trust Land, 150ft. up, overlooking sea; mile Golf.

WELL-BUILT HOUSE

with light and airy rooms. 2 reception, bath, 6 bed.
Fitted basins in 4 bedrooms. Electric light, main drainage.

Telephone.
Charming Garden.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

Inspected and Strongly Recommended FOR SALE. MIGHT LET UNFURNISHED.

KENT 5 1/2 miles Ashford (1 1/2 hours London). Out- skirts Village. 5 minutes from bus route.

A QUAIN OLD STONE AND TILED HOUSE

in very good order.
3 reception, bathroom, 5 bedrooms.
Main Water and Electricity. Telephone. Constant hot water.

Garages. Nice Gardens, 2 ACRES.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (19,358.)

EXORS. SALE. EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN. £4,250 5 ACRES

SURREY HILLS 600ft. up, lovely views. Forty minutes London.

MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

In excellent order and with modern equipment. Panelled
lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, 11 bed and
dressing rooms (handbasins, h. and c., in principal).

All main services. Central heating. Telephone.
Garage for 4. 2 Cottages.

Most attractive Grounds, tennis lawn, rock garden, kitchen
garden, orchard and paddock.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (13,847.)

SECLUDED SUNNY SITE BY LOVELY EXE ESTUARY



RECENTLY BROUGHT UP TO DATE WITH MODERN COMFORTS.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS. 6 BEDROOMS. 2 BATHROOMS.

ENMOUTH MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY. GOOD SERVANTS' COTTAGE. WALLED GARDEN.

ABOUT 14 1/2 ACRES. WOULD CONSIDER LETTING FURNISHED.

Apply: E. KEMEYS-JENKIN, 21, SOUTHERNHAY WEST, EXETER. (Tel.: 4439.)

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.



SOUTH OF THE HOG'S BACK

Close to pretty village; 5 miles Guildford.
6 principal and 2 maids' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 ex-
cellent reception, maids' sitting room.

Company's water and electricity. Central heating.

GARAGES, STABLING AND COTTAGE.

Interesting grounds of about 7 ACRES.

For SALE Privately or by AUCTION later.

AT A TEMPTING PRICE.

CROWE, BATES & WEEKES, Guildford. (Tel. 137.)

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telephone No.:
Mayfair 6341 (10 lines)

FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING PRICE

HAMPSHIRE

56 MILES FROM LONDON AND WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE WEST SUSSEX COAST, WINCHESTER, Etc.

STONERWOOD PARK

STEEP, Near PETERSFIELD

SIMPLE MODERN HOUSE

(by leading architect)

ON THE MATURED WELL-TIMBERED SITE OF A FORMER HOUSE.

400ft. up on a southern slope and light soil, with extensive views to Sussex Downs.

Long drive with lodge. Entrance and staircase halls. Large living room (about 30ft. by 20ft.), library or sitting room, 8 bedrooms and 4 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating throughout.

GARAGE (4 cars).

CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT, etc.

MOST BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, with stone terracing and a great variety of trees and shrubs.

Walled garden and 2 parklike fields.

ABOUT

27 ACRES

IN FIRST-RATE ORDER, READY TO WALK INTO.

A REALLY PERFECT SMALL PROPERTY.

MINIMUM UPKEEP. LOW OUTGOINGS.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN MAY.



Illustrated particulars upon application: Sole Agents and Auctioneers, JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 6341.)

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS

HISTORIC SITE. OLD ROMAN ENCAMPMENT!

5 MILES NORTH OF ST. ALBANS

in beautiful unspoiled country close to a large village.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

of about

40 ACRES

in a secluded well-timbered setting, facing South. Also suitable for school, institution, etc.

HALL,

3 FINE RECEPTION ROOMS (one 28ft. by 21ft.)

AND STUDY,

8-9 BEDROOMS,

3 BATHROOMS,

STAFF SITTING ROOM, etc.



Electric light (own plant but main available).

Central heating.

Water from estate supply.

EXTENSIVE GARAGE ACCOMMODATION AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 40 ACRES

ADDITIONAL LAND ADJOINING up to 130 ACRES AVAILABLE.

Personally inspected and recommended. Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. GILLOW, BRADING & ELM, St. Albans (Tel.: 366) (Folio 4542,8) and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 6341) (Folio 41,692).

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR SOLD.

FAVOURITE PART OF SUSSEX

BETWEEN CROWBOROUGH AND LEWES. 1 MILE FROM A STATION, 8 FROM LEWES, 11 FROM HAYWARDS HEATH.

South and East aspects, commanding magnificent views.

This BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE

in splendid order, standing in a miniature park; in all about

75 ACRES

12 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS.

5 BATHROOMS.

5 STAFF BEDROOMS.

5 RECEPTION ROOMS.



LODGE AND COTTAGE. HOME FARM.

Main electric light, gas and water. Central heating.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS.

CROQUET AND 2 TENNIS COURTS.

If desired, 2 extra MODERN COTTAGES with about 9 ACRES can be purchased.

Strongly recommended by the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. POWELL & CO., The Estate Offices, Lewes, and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, BERKELEY SQUARE LONDON, W.1

BOURNEMOUTH:

ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, F.A.S.I., F.A.I.
H. INSLEY-FOX, F.A.S.I., A.A.I.
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FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON

SOUTHAMPTON:

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BRIGHTON:

A. KILVINGTON, F.A.L.P.A.

SUSSEX

7 miles from Midhurst. 6 miles from Petersfield.

A VERY DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY SITUATED IN PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS AND HAVING EXCEPTIONALLY FINE VIEWS FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL ROOMS.

THE RESIDENCE

has half-timbered elevations and is soundly constructed, the accommodation so arranged so as to obtain the maximum amount of sun.

5 bedrooms, boxroom, fitted bathroom, entrance and dining room (having fine carved oak panelling), lounge (with magnificent oak panelling), morning room, kitchen and complete domestic offices.



Garages, Store-rooms,
Potting sheds, Summer house,
Company's electric lighting.

The GARDENS and GROUNDS are a particularly charming feature of the property and have been most cleverly laid out and are easily maintained. There are wide expanse of lawns, rockery (with lily pond and fountain), kitchen garden, orchard and paddock; the whole extending to an area of about

6½ ACRES

For particulars and price apply to Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth, who have inspected and can thoroughly recommend the property to prospective purchasers.

BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE VILLAGE OF LYNDHURST AND ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THE COAST.

TO BE SOLD

THIS CHARMING MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

having southern aspect and in good condition throughout.

9 principal and secondary bedrooms (running water in 3 bedrooms), 2 bathrooms, large playroom, 3 reception rooms, maid's sitting room, kitchen and offices.



Central heating.

Main electric light, water and drainage.

Garage and stabling.

MATURED GARDENS and GROUNDS, including lawns, kitchen garden, tennis court; the whole extending to an area of about

1 ACRE

PRICE £3,900 FREEHOLD

For particulars, apply Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

DORSET

SITUATED ON AN EMINENCE AND COMMANDING EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE RIVER STOUR AND THE HILLY DOWNS BEYOND.

About 3 miles from Blandford.

15 miles from Bournemouth.

TO BE SOLD

this charming small RESIDENCE, beautifully fitted throughout and possessing all modern conveniences and comforts.

4 bedrooms (all fitted basins), h. and c. water supply, 2 bathrooms, octagonal lounge (having domed ceiling and large Gothic windows), dining room, attractive sun parlour, sitting room, cloakroom, kitchen and up-to-date offices, maid's sitting room.



Radiators. Main electricity.

Garage (for 2 cars).

Apple store. Number of sheds.

ORNAMENTAL GARDENS, old walled-in garden and orchard with choice variety of fruit trees of all descriptions, paddock; the whole extending to an area of about

6½ ACRES

Hunting, Fishing and Golf available.

PRICE £3,850 FREEHOLD

For orders to view and particulars, apply Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

DORSET

In an excellent Residential neighbourhood, with private entrance to a popular 18-hole Golf Course, and enjoying fine panoramic views over the links; only 7 miles from Bournemouth and 3 miles from Poole Harbour.

TO BE SOLD

THIS CHOICE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, WITH COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE, IN PERFECT CONDITION, AND FITTED WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCES.



6 principal bedrooms, 5 maids' rooms, dressing room, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, housekeeper's bedroom, oak-panelled entrance hall, studio or workshop, flower room, servants' hall, kitchen and complete domestic offices.
Company's electric light, main water and drainage, central heating.
Vita glass windows in all sitting rooms.

3 heated garages, excellent cottage and chauffeur's rooms; heated range of greenhouses, fruit room, potting shed.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

are of unusual charm and character and are a special feature of the property. They are tastefully designed with Alpine rockery, lily garden (designed and laid out by R. Wallace and Co., Tunbridge Wells), herbaceous borders, beautiful shady walks, shrubberies and a rhododendron avenue, rose garden; natural miniature lake and boathouse, artistic summer house; full-sized croquet lawn, bordered by clipped yew hedges; walled kitchen garden, etc.; the whole extending to an area of just over

13 ACRES

For full particulars and price, apply Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth, who can thoroughly recommend the Property to prospective purchasers.

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-50, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH (11 BRANCH OFFICES)

ESTATE

HARRODS

OFFICES

'Phone: Ken. 1490.
'Grams: "Estate
Harrods, London."

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE
62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet
and Haslemere.
Riviera Offices.

BY DIRECTION OF THE HONBLE. MRS. ELIOT.

CARIAD, GORING-ON-THAMES, OXON

c.14



Beautiful situation high above the banks of the Thames.
Reading 8 miles, London 45 miles, Oxford 14 miles.

**PICTURESQUE HALF-TIMBERED
TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE**
EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR EVACUA-
TION, INSTITUTION OR SCHOOL.
Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 23 bed and dressing
rooms, 5 bathrooms.

Central heating and h. and c. to every bedroom.
Co.'s services and up-to-date drainage.
2 Cottages and Entrance Lodges. Boathouse with
Billiards Room, Garages, Stables.

ABOUT 10 ACRES
Terraced Gardens, Hard Tennis Court, Kitchen
Gardens, Small Island. Extensive river frontage.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY
AUCTION, JUNE 11th next.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 803.)



MIDST HAMPSHIRE HEATHS AND COMMONS

c.4

One hour Waterloo. Excellent Golf and Hunting.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE OF
CHARACTER

Delightful position with long drive approach.
3 reception rooms, music room, 7 principal bed and
dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 6 other bedrooms.
Own electric light (main available). Partial central
heating. Co.'s water.

COTTAGE. GARAGES. STABLING.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS
and Parklike Grounds, inexpensive to maintain; 2
hard tennis courts, orchard and meadowland; in all

ABOUT 16 ACRES**PRICE £6,750 FREEHOLD**

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)



BY DIRECTION OF BERT THOMAS, ESQ.

CHURCH FARM, PINNER, MIDDLESEX

c.15

3 miles from Harrow, 4 miles from Watford and 20-25 minutes from Baker Street.

INTERESTING FREEHOLD
FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

with wealth of oak beams, oak and pine panelled rooms
and open fireplaces.
Lounge hall, 3 reception and 7 bedrooms, 3 dressing
rooms, bathroom.

All main services.

GARAGES, STABLES AND OLD BARN.

PARTLY-WALLED GARDENS

Kitchen Garden and Grass Orchard.

NEARLY 1½ ACRESFOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION
MAY 21st next.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 803.)



AT A MODERATE RESERVE.

PADBURY LODGE, PADBURY, BUCKS

c.15

Buckingham about 3 miles. Bletchley about 10 miles. Oxford about 24 miles. Northampton about 20 miles.

Hunting with the Bleicester and Whaddon Chase.

DESIRABLE
FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Modernised and re-decorated throughout at great cost.
Oak panelled lounge hall, 4 large reception, 8 principal
bed and dressing rooms, 4 staff bedrooms, 4 well-fitted
bathrooms, complete offices, servants' hall.

Co.'s electric light. Good water supply (main available).
Modern sanitation. Partial central heating.

Stabling for 12 horses with suite of rooms over.

Double Garage. Useful outbuildings.

MATURED PLEASURE GARDENS

with Paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 3 ACRES

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, or AUCTION MAY 7th.

HARRODS, LTD., Estate Sale Rooms, 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 803.)

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST HOUSES ON OFFER
FAVOURITE PART OF BUCKS

c.1

ONLY £2,150 FREEHOLD

CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN COST.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Hall, cloak room, 3 reception, sun room, 5 bed (with
bathrooms h. and c.), dressing room, bathroom, offices.

Co.'s electric light, power and water.
Main drainage. Constant hot water.

BRICK-BUILT GARAGE.

WELL LAID-OUT GARDENS

Tennis Lawn; in all

ABOUT HALF-AN-ACRE

Sole Agents: HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 803.)



Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL & SONS

180, HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD

Telephone:
Guildford 1857 (2 lines).

NEAR NEWLANDS CORNER

DESIGNED BY SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, P.R.A.

7 MILES FROM GUILDFORD, HANDY FOR BUS ROUTE.



In a picked position, 400ft. above sea level, surrounded by a beautiful garden with delightful views to the South.

8 bedrooms and 1 dressing room, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.

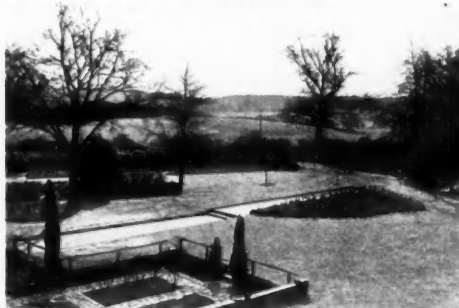
2 COTTAGES AND GARAGES.

Electric light, water and gas, all from mains. Central heating.

Delightfully arranged pleasure grounds of exceptional beauty; well-stocked kitchen garden; thriving orchard and woodland with lovely specimen trees.

APPROXIMATELY 10 ACRES.

£7,000 FREEHOLD



Details and photographs from Sole Agents: ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 180, High Street, Guildford. (Tel.: 1857.)

3 MILES GUILDFORD

IN A SITUATION APPROACHING THE IDEAL. Full protection from North, with every room having due south aspect and a lovely view.



A MODERN RESIDENCE OF EXCEPTIONAL ARCHITECTURAL MERIT

8 bedrooms (chiefly with basins), 2 bathrooms, hall, 3 reception rooms (one 28ft. by 18ft.) and loggia. Entrance Lodge. Garage for several cars; Stabling, Barn and Granary. Complete central heating and all conveniences. Charming Garden, Orchard and Paddock, within the maintenance of one man.

10 ACRES. £6,950 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 180, High Street, Guildford. (Tel.: 1857.)

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

WITH ABOUT 20 ACRES, INCLUDING A VERY FINE LAKE OF OVER 6 ACRES.



Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, sun parlour and loggia, 7-8 bedrooms (all having radiators and basins), 2 bathrooms. Good domestic offices with "Aga" cooker. Central heating throughout. Due South aspect. Garage and 2 excellent Cottages. Beautiful Grounds, orchard, paddock and woodland.

£5,750 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 180, High Street, Guildford. (Tel.: 1857.)

£3,650 FREEHOLD

Weybridge—1 mile Station. 30 minutes Waterloo. ON THE RENOWNED ST. GEORGE'S HILL ESTATE in a delightful setting, close to Golf and immune from Building Encroachment.



6 bedrooms (4 with basins), tiled bathroom, hall and 3 reception rooms. Garage for 2. All Main Services. Artistically disposed Garden of about AN ACRE

This particularly nice HOUSE is exceedingly well built and in excellent order throughout.

Sole Agents: ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 180, High Street, Guildford. (Tel.: 1857.)

THE CASTLE
AUCTION MART.

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

SALISBURY
(Telephone 2491-2).

NEAR ANDOVER, 60 MILES FROM LONDON, MAIN LINE.

THIS SMALL AND VERY ATTRACTIVE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

A sound investment and economic agricultural proposition. THURXTON MANOR is situated in one of the best Agricultural Districts in England.—601 ACRES of extremely productive land in very good heart and condition and farmed on the most modern principles of Husbandry, well fenced and watered, consisting of about HALF PASTURE AND HALF ARABLE.



Exceedingly compact and in one ring fence. Well served by District Roads all round it. WITH EXCEEDINGLY GOOD BUILDINGS. Modern Dairy Accommodation for Grade A or Attested Milk. Stable, Barns, Piggeries, Buildings, etc., all in exceedingly good order, adapting the farm for Dairy, Sheep, Corn, or Pig Farming. There are 8 Cottages in good order, one of which could be easily adapted for a small Farmhouse or Bailiff's Cottage.

VERY CHARMING OLD MANORIAL HOUSE, immediate descendant of an old moated and fortified Manor House of which the Moat still remains, and part of the lines of the old defence. The present house is over 400 years old and is built of brick and flint with a mellowed tiled roof and has recently been enlarged and modernised at great expense and very great taste in every detail under the supervision of a well-known Architect, and contains: 3 Reception Rooms, very

up-to-date Domestic Offices, 9 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 3 Lavatories, excellent Cellarage. Charming Lawns and herbaceous borders and walled-in Kitchen Garden and old picturesque Georgian Riding Stable complete one of the most attractive, practical and picturesque of all Agricultural Estates in the Country. Well watered, electric light, and power, central heating, modern drainage, telephone. For immediate sale, including the Shorthorn Dairy Herd, the flock of Cross-bred Sheep and a herd of Saddle-back and Cross-bred Pigs. The complete Modern equipment of the Farm and all fixtures as a going concern, including the Tenant Right Valuation. In absolutely perfect order and cultivation.

Would sell the Live and Dead Stock and Fixtures and arrange for a figure on the Freehold
Sole Agents, WOOLLEY & WALLIS, F.A.I., Land Agents and Surveyors, SALISBURY.
Personally inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents.



FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

WYLYE VALLEY

DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY, bounded by the RIVER WYLYE.

Excellent dry fly fishing.

Salisbury 15 miles; Warminster 6 miles.

3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 5 bed and dressing rooms, domestic offices, "Aga" cooker; stabling for 2, garage.

MAIN ELECTRICITY.

ABOUT 1 ACRE.

Apply WOOLLEY & WALLIS, The Castle Auction Mart, SALISBURY (Tel. 2491-2); also at Romsey and Ringwood, Hants.

By Order of the Executors of

The Hon. Everard Charles Digby, deceased.

DORSET

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR WOULD BE DIVIDED.



BUCKSHAW HOUSE ESTATE, HOLWELL, Nr. SHERBORNE

4 reception rooms, 8 principal bedrooms, day and night nurseries, staff bedrooms, housekeeper's room, servants' hall, good domestic offices and cellarage.

Central heating, electric light, modern drainage, abundant water.

STABLING. GARAGES. COTTAGES. MODEL FARMERY.

CHARMING GROUNDS

and Park-like Land with ancient timber, 2 Dairy Farms; in all

213 ACRES

Full particulars from the Sole Agents,

R. B. TAYLOR & SONS, Estate Agents, Sherborne, Dorset, and Yeovil, Somerset.

WEST SUSSEX.—XVth CENTURY FARMHOUSE modernised. Gas, electricity, main water; lounge (20ft.) oak beams, dining, kitchen, bath, 4 bed.; charming garden; small paddock. Price £1,400.—"A.597." c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

NEW FOREST.—To Let Furnished, MODERN HOUSE with every convenience. 5 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms and all usual offices. 2 Garages. South aspect, opening on to Forest; close to bus routes. For long let, 5 Gns.—"A.590." c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

ON BANKS OF WINDRUSH (2 miles from Bursford).—Modern well-furnished COTTAGE. 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, bathroom, cloak room and 3 w.c.'s; telephone; garage. Five Guineas weekly.—"A.598." c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

LEICESTERSHIRE.
HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1809.) MARKET HARBOUROUGH.
LAND AND HOUSE AGENTS

DORSET.—Enjoying lovely views over Harbour yachting water. RESIDENCE: 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, maids' room. Double Garage, Stable; 5-roomed Lodge. Tennis lawn, inexpensive Garden. Main drainage; all supplies. Executors selling.—Sole Agents RUMSEY & RUMSEY, Broadstone, Dorset.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

ELSTREE, HERTFORDSHIRE. 12 MILES OUT

Attractively situated, nearly 500ft. above Sea Level.

A MODERN HOUSE

WITH A CHARMING ATMOSPHERE.



3 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

In excellent repair. Enjoying extensive views.
Hall and cloak room, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main drainage; electricity, gas and water. Basins in bedrooms. Ample Garage accommodation. Stable and Cottage. Hard Tennis Court. The Grounds are an enchanting feature, but not costly to maintain. Lovely herbaceous, rock and water gardens; paddock planted with fruit trees.

ENCHANTING SETTING. NEAR KENT COAST

Absolutely rural and unspoiled yet quite close to a Town and 7 MILES FROM FOLKESTONE.

250ft. up. Lovely views over woods and park of large Private Estate.

Near golf and sea bathing. Built for present owner in 1928, "Modern Georgian" style. Hall and cloak room, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central Heating throughout. Main electricity, gas and water.

GARAGE. Delightful garden well planted with trees and choice variety of flowering shrubs and evergreens. Orchard, nut walk and paddock sloping to small stream.



ABOUT AN ACRE AND A THIRD.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. MODERATE PRICE

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.



NEW FOREST

CLOSE TO BURLEY. Between BROCKENHURST and RINGWOOD. Intriguing House of country-cottage character, in an enchanting setting. Rural and secluded but not isolated.

Main electricity, gas and water.

Hall, cloak room, 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage, stabling, tennis court, delightful Garden carpeted with spring flowers, woodland and large paddock.

£3,000 with nearly 5 ACRES

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.



NORTH SOMERSET. £1,700

Lovely country between the Quantock and Brendon Hills, near Village and Station. Minchew 11 miles, Taunton, 13 miles.

Picturesque GEORGIAN HOUSE, with main electricity, constant hot water, and partial central heating. 2 reception (each about 25ft. by 14ft.), 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage, stabling, useful range of buildings. Attractive old Gardens with some fine trees, walled kitchen garden and paddock.

4½ ACRES

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Reg. 2481.



SURREY BEAUTY SPOT

Adjacent to Leith Hill and Friday Street. 50 minutes from London, via Dorking (Southern Electric), 5 miles distant. Amidst some of the grandest scenery in the county, 600ft. up, but extremely well sheltered, on sand soil; facing south-west with a lovely view over well-wooded private estate. Near Post Office, church, bus service, and beautiful commons. Charming Labour-saving House in the "Modern Georgian" style; spacious hall, cloak room, good-sized lounge, dining room, maid's sitting room or bedroom, 4 bedrooms, tiled bathroom. Running hot and cold water in 3 bedrooms. Main electric light and power, company's water, septic tank drainage. Exquisitely pretty well-stocked Garden of about

1 ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,100

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481

SOUTHBORNE, NR. BOURNEMOUTH, HAMPSHIRE

WELL PLACED, ON AN EMINENCE, FACING SOUTH.

With charming and interesting views of Christchurch Priory, Harbour, Hengistbury Head, the Needles, Isle of Wight, and the New Forest.



An exceptionally well built and comfortably appointed

MODERN HOUSE with lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 principal bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom and 2 staff bedrooms.

Main drainage. Co.'s electricity, gas and water.

Partial central heating. Fixed wash basins in bedrooms.

GARAGE. Tennis Court.

Well sheltered and amply timbered GARDEN about

1 ACRE AND A THIRD FREEHOLD £3,600

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

HAMPSHIRE. Between New Forest and the Coast

OVERLOOKING A GOLF COURSE.

10 MINUTES FROM SEA BATHING AND 7 MILES FROM BOURNEMOUTH.

VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

Built for present owner in 1924, "Modern Georgian" in design, delightful open position.

Hall and cloakroom, loggia, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom.

Main electricity, gas and water.

2 Garages.

An excellent Bungalow-Cottage.

Tennis court. Charming matured and well-stocked Garden, small orchard and paddock. The whole comprising nearly

3 ACRES



THE FREEHOLD IS FOR SALE AT MUCH LESS THAN ACTUAL COST

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

A SMALL ESTATE of about 94 ACRES

SUSSEX

BETWEEN HORSHAM AND THE DOWNS.

With delightful views to Ditchling Beacon and Chaucerbury Ring.

Including 44 ACRES PASTURE and 26 ACRES WOODLAND.

A long, winding drive through well-timbered park approaches the charming modern house containing hall and cloak room, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, dressing room and 3 bathrooms.

Electricity and gas, main water. Central heating, and fixed basins in bedrooms.

Garages, Stables, Entrance Lodge, 2 Cottages and Farmery.

TO BE SOLD AT £6,500

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.



COUNTRY COTTAGE CHARACTER

DESCRIBES THIS ARTISTIC LITTLE HOUSE IN SURREY.

28 minutes from Waterloo.

Adjoining commons and woods between Cobham and Esher.

Dining hall, lounge, study, 4 bed and dressing rooms, tiled bathroom.

Main electric light and power.

Central heating.

Co.'s water.

GARAGE.

Woodland Garden.



¾ ACRE.

REDUCED PRICE

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

Agents for SALOP, HEREFORD, WORCS.,
CHESHIRE, WALES, Etc.

of SHREWSBURY ('Phone 2061)
(Formerly branch of CONSTABLE & MAUDE)

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

THE SHREWSBURY BRANCH of Messrs. CONSTABLE & MAUDE, Auctioneers and Surveyors, of London, W., has been acquired by Mr. H. N. CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS, who has been manager for 13 years, and Mr. I. T. HARRISON, his colleague for many years. The business will be continued in the same premises under the name of CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON.

WE SHALL RETAIN PROFESSIONAL EXCHANGE OF BUSINESS WITH OUR FORMER LONDON OFFICE.
AND CLIENTS WILL HAVE AS HITHERTO THE BENEFIT OF OUR CONNECTIONS WITH LONDON.



SHROPSHIRE
DUNVAL HALL, BRIDGNORTH
GENUINE
SMALL TUDOR MANOR
Perfectly modernised. Lovely position.
Full of old Oak.
Large lounge hall, 3 large reception, 5 bed,
2 bath, model offices.
Main electric light. Central Heating.
COTTAGE.
LARGE GARAGE and Buildings.
OLD-WORLD GARDENS
22 ACRES. FOR SALE.
Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS and
HARRISON, 42, Castle Street, Shrewsbury.

SHROPSHIRE. £2,500 or offer (Shrewsbury
2½ miles).—Attractive COUNTRY HOUSE with hall,
3 reception, 8-10 bed, 2 bath, etc. Main electricity, central
heating. Cottage: Garages and buildings.
VERY NICE OLD GARDENS, etc.; in all
7 ACRES

Owner's Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS and
HARRISON, 42, Castle Street, Shrewsbury.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET—THE OLD
RECTORY, Church Stretton, Salop. A dignified and
roomy Georgian House with fine old grounds and land up
to 10½ ACRES.

4 reception, 12 bed, 2 bath, etc.
All main services. 2 COTTAGES and ample Buildings.
PRICE, RENT and all details from:—
Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON,
42, Castle Street, Shrewsbury.

Re SIR CHAS. YATE, Bart., Deed.

MADELEY HALL, SHROPSHIRE

LOVELY WILLIAM AND MARY HOUSE



of great character; in
perfect order.
Shrewsbury 16, Wellington
6 miles.
Hall and fine staircase,
4 reception (2 panelled),
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All main services.
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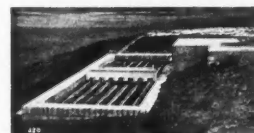
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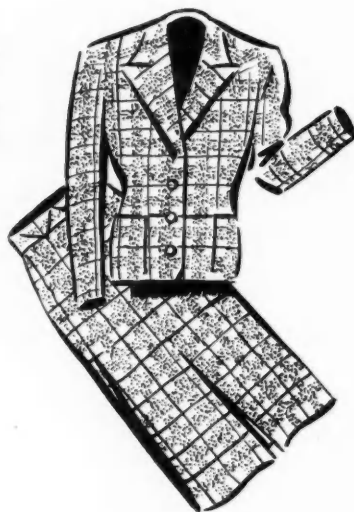
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COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. LXXXVII.—No. 2259.

SATURDAY, MAY 4th, 1940.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.
[POSTAGES: ISLAND 1½d., CANADA 1½d., ABROAD 2½d.]



Harlip

THE HONOURABLE MARY COKE

161, New Bond Street, W.1.

Miss Coke, whose engagement to Mr. Thomas Cockayne Harvey, the Scots Guards, was announced a few weeks ago, is the younger daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Coke, and a granddaughter of the Earl of Leicester. Mr. Harvey is the younger son of the late Colonel John Harvey and Mrs. Harvey of Ringstead Bury, Norfolk.

COUNTRY LIFE

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"Country Life" Crossword No. 536, p. xix.

LADS FOR THE LAND

AT the beginning of January Lord Derby put forward a sound scheme "to occupy the years sixteen to twenty." "These years," he said, "are perhaps the most important years in a young man's life, the turning point at which he becomes either a useful citizen or a loafer"; and he suggested that since an unoccupied gap appeared to be, in present circumstances, inevitable between these ages, there should be some system of voluntary enlistment for labour in agriculture and forestry with the willingly accepted discipline which would be involved. The co-operation of the Labour Ministry, the Board of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the trades unions would be necessary, of course, to produce a workable plan; but, so far, one does not seem to have been devised. Meanwhile plans for obtaining auxiliary farm labour from boys at a younger age are going ahead. The Y.M.C.A. have been hard at work for some time training boys leaving elementary schools at their very successful land hostels. Up to the middle of April, 2,703 boys had been accepted for training, and of these 2,160 had been "placed" on the land—a very satisfactory achievement. The Y.M.C.A. wishes to extend the scheme with the help of the Ministry of Agriculture, and meanwhile an experiment is being made which will provide help for farmers from boys who are still in their schooldays. They are to be given help in the effort to grow more food by organised parties of schoolboys working during their holidays and in term-time. Holiday farming camps are to be set up, taking between six and twenty-five boys in the charge of an adult. (This will be good news, from another point of view, for some of those country districts where schoolboys are now quartered not only during term-time but in the idle and mischievous holidays.) Presumably the scheme is being made workable, for it has been drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture in conference with all the headmasters of secondary schools.

The principle underlying all these projects is the same, and they must not be allowed to deteriorate into mere expedients for obtaining war-time labour. Now is the time and opportunity to give lads from the town and city a chance to taste the outdoor life, serving their country in the fields and acquiring priceless experience of their fellow-men and of other ways of living. The leisure time of the adolescent is only one side of the problem. The "scattering" of the younger people enhances the opportunity. We want after this war a new generation of enthusiastic land-workers, used to agricultural tasks. We look forward to the restoration of the yeoman farmer and, possibly, to the sending out of new waves of farmer-colonists to those lands which our Dominions have not yet the man-power to cultivate. We also want in the meantime every sort and kind of training which will teach our youths and young men their duty of undertaking hard and healthy work in the interests of the nation. As for the more immediate practical results, they might well be very important. The *Birmingham Post* recently reported Councillor Mountford, himself an experienced farmer, as saying that "if the whole boy power of the country were used judiciously, what a transformation would be seen in our 'Grow More Food' campaign! In the Evesham district last year thousands of tons of fruit were allowed to rot because there was no labour. The boys could tackle that job!" After all, why not?

WAR-TIME BUILDING

THE curtain that came down over all building operations on the outbreak of war has made it very difficult for mere spectators to get any general idea of what is going on. They

know that there is scarcely any private building—not owing to any ban on building as such, but to the restriction of loans, steel, and timber. And they know, from what happens to come within their purview, that there is a vast amount of Government construction. Dr. E. V. Appleton, secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, parted the curtain for a moment last week to reveal that the Government's building programme in hand for 1940, consisting chiefly of camps, aerodromes, storage depots, and factories, would cost about £200,000,000.

That is an impressive figure, but it must be set against the £400,000,000 that is the annual national expenditure on building in normal times, and the fact that, owing to the rise in costs, £200,000,000 represents considerably less in results than it would pre-war. Leaving aside the complex problem of restriction of building materials and reservation of personnel—prudent in view of possible war-damage, serious in face of the compulsory unemployment involved—two questions must be asked of the Ministry of Health. First, the extent to which many of these constructions, set down away from towns but in some cases housing thousands of men, will be appropriate for use after the war. Secondly, in view of the shelving of the Distribution of Industry Report and town-planning legislation generally, and the lack of the normal check of public opinion on industrial undertakings in new areas, can we have any assurance that the new factories are not irretrievably ruining the face of many parts of our country?

The indignation at the proposal to establish a factory in the valley of the Hodder at Whalley, is typical of many better muffled outcries. It almost drowned Mr. Elliot's reassurances during the debate on the Distribution of Industry Report. He affirmed that, so far from the location of new factories being casual, the Government is more often blamed for too meticulous examination, and the difficulty of getting a decision owing to the number of departments consulted. As to the design of these new factories, Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, President of the Institute of Landscape Architects, has made the interesting point that A.R.P. considerations of "camouflage" coincide strikingly with the ideals of landscape planning in so far as it is equally desirable from both points of view that the buildings should be so built and planned, and so restrict their effluvia, that they melt as nearly as possible into their surroundings. Here, he emphasised, is scope also for drawing upon nurserymen's stocks of young trees and shrubs, so that the industrial twentieth century may go down to history as a tree-planting age no less beneficent than the eighteenth.

On the first question—the post-war use of "permanent" aerodrome camps and the like—it may be too early to speak until we find what kind of peace we get. But the question of the future of the huge areas of good arable land in the heart of the country taken for aerodromes is an exceedingly important one and cannot be separated from the eventual use of their accompanying buildings. Holiday camps and schools will account for some of the war-time camps but not all. It is not too much to urge that their eventual use should be kept in view among the factors determining the site and design of military buildings.

A HUNDRED YEARS OF STAMPS

THE Postmaster-General has found time to contribute to this issue an exceedingly interesting article on the origin and consequences of Rowland Hill's epoch-making innovation on May 6th, 1840. He is, no doubt, as sorry as everybody else that the centenary of the penny post so far from being celebrated by the deduction of the odd halfpenny, should coincide with the imposition of an additional penny. It was the cardinal doctrine of Rowland Hill's "Post Office Reform" that cheap postal rates were fundamental to a prosperous community. In the course of the article Mr. Morrison rightly emphasises the enormous improvement in the design of Post Office buildings, fittings, and stationery in recent years. On another page Dr. Pevsner pursues the same theme into the realm of philately, where it is curious that aesthetic criticism is generally absent. Stamp collectors might do worse than bear his remarks in mind when they visit the exhibition being held at the London Museum, May 6th-14th. For one historical point some readers of Mr. Morrison's articles will be particularly grateful to him: the reminder that, every time they post a letter in a letter-box, they can think of "Barchester Towers." For not only Mrs. Proudie but also the pillar-box are apparently due to the fertile brain of Anthony Trollope.

THE FARM FRONT IN NORTHERN IRELAND

WHEN the present war began, the farmers of Ulster of every creed and class answered at once the call of their country; and those "Cross-Channel visitors" in the shape of agricultural correspondents who last week were entertained by the North of Ireland Government, saw a really inspiring picture of what co-operation and industry can accomplish. In the fifteen years before the war the poultry population was increased from six and a half to ten millions and the output of pigs from 284,000 in 1932 to over 820,000 in 1938. This expansion has not, of course, been accomplished without the use of large quantities of imported feeding-stuffs, and in this respect Northern Ireland feels herself particularly vulnerable. When, therefore, she was assigned by the Imperial Government 150,000 acres as her share in the ploughing-up campaign she decided to go one better and to increase her quota by 70 per cent. in order to provide the maximum output of home-grown feeding-stuffs. By now, over 260,000 acres of old grassland alone have been ploughed, and, small though the

Province may be, its contribution to the additional ploughland of the United Kingdom is equal to that of Scotland. This is a remarkable record for such a country of small-holders, in which there are no fewer than 71,991 farms of under 50 acres. It could not have been done unless the county committees, the Farmers' Union, the farmers and the Ministry had worked together as one team. It is, in the words of the Minister, "the triumph of a peasant proprietary, accustomed to adversity, proud to be part of the United Kingdom, and which has never failed, and never will fail, to do its utmost when the homeland is in danger."

RELEASE IN POETRY

MISS EDITH EVANS is evidently giving Londoners something that they genuinely want in these times by the poetry readings which she, Miss Peggy Ashcroft and Mr. Alec Guinness offer on Tuesday afternoons. The first reading, appropriately on Shakespeare's "birthday," packed the Globe Theatre with folk who were obviously not drawn solely by the lure of no charge being made for admission. A consequence of war's inhibitions is a craving for spiritual release, which it is in the power of the poet to give since his poem is itself the translation of suppressed emotion. But Miss Evans and her coadjutors, seated round a table, nicely gauged the mood of their first audience with a choice that sent them away with singing hearts. Opening with Milton's Sonnet to Shakespeare, and a selection of Shakespeare's own sonnets, Herrick's "Corinna goes a-maying" filled the theatre with the music of spring. It was indeed pleasant to know Mr. Lear had been accepted into the company of Blake and Tennyson represented by "Songs of Innocence" and "The Lady of Shalott," which was admirably read by Mr. Guinness. Miss Evans rounded off a memorable hour with Clough's sonnet that contains the line so comforting nowadays:

If hopes may be dupes, fears may be liars.

PRAYER IN SPRINGTIME

Lord, of Thy precious love, let us not be
So much obsessed with this World's agony
As to miss all that miracle of Spring
The first fine budding of the chestnut tree.

Oh, turn our steps to some cool, lovely lane
Where pulsing beauty finds no place for pain,
And where the blessed, living hope of Spring
Will bring our hearts at last to peace again.

For we shall know that when the guns are still,
And men can turn from war to do Thy will,
The primrose will be smiling in the sun,
The violet nodding to the daffodil.

MARJORIE K. TAYLOR.

TIMBER IN WAR-TIME

DURING war-time the uses of timber are increased a hundred-fold and the demand for it a thousandfold. Coal output is—to take one example—to be expanded by forty million tons this year, which means a corresponding demand for mining timber. When it is remembered that in normal times our home woodlands supply only 5 per cent. of our annual consumption, almost half of which comes from the Baltic, it will be realised what a call must be made upon the woodlands of the country. In such circumstances it is vital that there should be no waste and no wanton destruction, and, though the Timber Control is empowered to control all timber felling and sale and to issue licences, it is very important that every landowner owning timber should, for his own sake at least, have a sound knowledge of all the relevant facts as well as of the machinery of regulation. Mr. Reginald Davey, who is well known to readers of COUNTRY LIFE as an authority on the growing and marketing of timber, has just produced a remarkably useful little book—"Timber in War-time" (Estates Gazette, Limited, 3s. 3d.) which supplies precisely the information needed. It gives the controlled prices and deals with the cost of felling, cross-cutting, extraction and haulage, with methods of measuring and selling, and contains all the necessary tables and figures.

AND AFTER

IT is already obvious that reforestation is going to be a mighty serious problem after the war. It is not so much in the large woodlands, where the Forestry Commission will no doubt be called upon to replant on an enormous scale, that war-time felling will be most felt, as in the coppices and hedgerows. Modern farmers do not regard hedge-row timber so sympathetically as do the artist and traveller, and, if farming prospers, will have the less inclination to replace the oak and ash that are being felled. On few private estates will there be the money or the security of tenure to encourage replanting on any scale unless a far sighted government makes a very liberal grant in aid.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN COLOUR

PHOTOGRAPHY in full natural colour has been a long time reaching the stage of practical application to Everyman's camera, but it has arrived. What it can mean to the Nature-lover could be judged by the beautiful cinema record of Hungarian bird life that Mr. Walter Higham showed before the Anglo-

Hungarian Society last week. This film in full colour of great white herons, little bitterns, spoonbills, marsh harriers, golden orioles, storks, rollers and many other birds, was not only a lovely thing and a joy to watch, but it was a remarkable testimony to the Hungarian love of wild life and what Hungary is doing for the protection of her wonderful bird population. The film, passages from which will be reproduced in COUNTRY LIFE, was made under the auspices of the International Committee for Bird Preservation and with the assistance of leading Hungarian ornithologists, and is a fine achievement from all standpoints.

"COUNTRY LIFE" RATIONED

TO-DAY COUNTRY LIFE appears in a slightly compressed form in order to meet the situation created by the rationing of paper. But readers will find that none of the regular features are omitted and that there is no intention of departing from COUNTRY LIFE's policy of publishing articles and photographs of permanent value. To make sure of obtaining COUNTRY LIFE, however, it must in future be ordered regularly from a newsagent or this office, since, in order to conserve supplies of paper in the national interest, the number printed of any issue must obviously be limited strictly to the ascertained demand.

A COUNTRYMAN LOOKS AT THE WAR

BY MAJOR C. S. JARVIS

Cuckoos and Ploughing—Our Roadman—Wats and Wrens

THERE was an outcry a month or so ago in the Press, the House of Commons, and other places where the uninstructed hold forth, about the failure to complete the war ploughing programme, but from what I have seen in the south of England recently I should imagine the deficiency has been made up now, with something over.

The last few weeks of very unpleasant, but strong and drying winds have enabled farmers all over the country to complete their programmes, and tractors, horse ploughs, harrows and cultivators have been at work all the hours of daylight and well into the night as well. It is an extraordinary thing, however, that, whatever the urgency of the work, the farmer will not depart from his old custom of keeping Sunday sacrosanct and a day of rest, and, although machines have been working until the early hours of morning, there is always a total cessation of all labour in the fields on the seventh day. Considering that in so many other trades and callings a strict observance of Sunday cannot be maintained, it seems remarkable that the farmer in no circumstances will depart from his old rule. It is so often the case, particularly during hay-making and harvesting, that with an impending change of weather an additional day's work at the right time may make all the difference between a bumper crop and an utter failure, yet, whatever the forecasts, I have never seen a real farmer cut, make or carry on the Sabbath.

* * *

IT is getting very late for sowing, though not too late, but most farmers have a rooted objection to cuckoo oats—those which are sown after the arrival of the cuckoo. He was reported in these parts last week, and was well overdue. Wise cuckoos have no doubt been lingering on the north coast of Africa, though from all accounts even so far south as that there is not exactly a heat-wave prevailing. The barley-bird, the wryneck, has, however, been here for a month or more, and the woodlands are ringing with his high, insistent note, though the bird himself is not so easy to see, for he is almost invariably on the other side of a tree-trunk, twisting his queer-shaped neck to watch the bird-watcher round the bole.

"Cincinnatus" remarked in his notes a week or so ago that he had seen some very bad ploughing in the south of England, and I feel rather guilty about it, for I am sure he must have been looking at mine, which is the worst I have seen. It was carried out by contract by a young man who in normal times drives a 'bus, and I imagine he based the interval between furrows on the width of his double-decker omnibus. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the ploughman on the neighbouring farm is a scratch man and has won several ploughing competitions, and the war has caused him to make special efforts at perfection of alignment and neatness at corners.

* * *

THE local roadman, who is responsible for minor repairs and upkeep of grass edges and ditches, is normally most patriotic, and being an old soldier has a warm spot in his heart for the military, but he has taken a violent dislike to the Royal Tank Regiment. This is not altogether due to the fact that he is an ex-cavalryman, but more to this Corps' activities on his stretch of road. A light tank does not have a beneficial effect on a macadam surface at the best of times, and when it is packed with frozen snow and ice the result is sometimes disastrous. This sort of thing, however, was more or less what he expected, considering the war and the weather, and he is prepared to make allowances. What is upsetting him is that the tank drivers insist on practising that form of mishap which is likely to occur

on service when driving on shell-shattered roads, and they steer deliberately into his wayside ditches on the maintenance of which depends the condition of his roads.

A tank rumbling along with one of its tracks in a wet ditch and the other on the grass edging of the road gives a very good imitation of the Ypres Salient in 1917; so our roadman ought to feel at home, but he doesn't. Luckily, he has some consolation, for on his beat live two or three retired cavalry officers, and when the roadman discusses mechanisation and all its evils with these old warriors the primroses wilt in the hedgerows.

* * *

ONE understands that there are a whole variety of regulations regarding deportment to be observed by the members of the various women's services, the WATS, the WRENS, the WRAFS, the V.A.D.'s and others, and apparently all but the V.A.D.'s are allowed the use of the lipstick and those other cosmetics that make the women of the species the finished article to which we are accustomed in peace-time.

The British nursing service, however, has always—but not always successfully—set its face against any decoration or beautification of its staff that might distract the patient's mind and take it off the task in hand: rapid convalescence and the preparation and tidiness of the ward in general and his bed in particular for the great event of the day—the morning visit of the R.A.M.C. captain. I did not know what discipline and Potsdam drill were until I entered a military hospital and learned to lie with folded blanket and turned-back sheet, heads, hands and feet like a Crusader effigy in a cathedral, my bedroom slippers and prescribed bottles of stout all dressed by the right for the inspection by the Medical Officer at 11 a.m. Such was the respect and awe for the medical service instilled into me during that period of sickness that even to-day the visit of the local doctor fills me with a burning desire to dress something by the right, even if it is only the decanters on the sideboard.

The question of walking out together, we understand, is one that is exercising the mind of higher authority, and the general principle seems to be that any signs of affection for the opposite sex of the same service is to be regretted. That is to say, a private of the Army should not walk arm-in-arm with a Wat, nor a bluejacket with a Wren, but a mingling of the various branches or with civilians is not so reprehensible. I expect we shall get it all sorted out after the war has been proceeding a few more months and some further orders have been issued on the

subject, but at the present moment there appears to be some confusion as to the correct procedure; and the Bishops at their last Convocation suggested a general tightening up of the regulations concerning the contact of the male and female members of the Services.

Then there is the very involved question of discipline and the mingling of privates and non-commissioned officers, against which the Army sets its face always, and in our village we have what one might call a test case. An engaged couple joined up together at the outbreak of war and were accepted for the Royal Artillery and W.A.T.S. respectively, but whereas the young man still remains a private his young woman has advanced rapidly in the Service and is now a sergeant. It is not only the Army regulations on the matter that the couple have to face when they meet, but also the ribald remarks of the village. The general opinion of all the married men seems to be that it may be regarded as good training for the future, and no harm will be done if the young man is shown before matrimony the position he will undoubtedly occupy afterwards.

* * *

THE same anxiety about the commingling of the two sexes on active service was shown during the late war on most fronts on which we were engaged, and in Cairo a famous order was issued in December, 1916, forbidding the nursing staff to be seen in public with officers or men. This order was famous, not for the way in which it was observed, but rather for the flagrant manner in which it was broken, for on the day after the regulation was posted up for all to see, Lovat's Scouts and the Scottish Horse arrived in Cairo from the Dardanelles and met there the nursing staff of the Canadian Military Hospital, who had occupied the neighbouring camp to them in the island of Mudros.

There was only one way to celebrate this happy reunion, and that was a dinner at one of the leading hotels of Cairo, so that night practically every table in the Continental and Shepherd's was occupied by a charming Canadian nursing sister in her very conspicuous dark blue uniform with a braw Scottish Horseman or Lovat Scout to keep her company and see that the ice bucket by the table was kept replenished. It is said that both the Commander-in-Chief and the Matron-in-Chief—separately, and *not* in each other's company—turned up during the course of the evening to see how the new order was working. History does not relate the impression they formed, but the fact remains that the order died at birth!

A ROYAL DAIRYMAN

THE HOME OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF NORWAY

SHOULD Royalty engage in a bread-winning pursuit? Should a prince, and in particular the future ruler of his people, generously provided for by the Civil List which is voted for him by Parliament, work like any ordinary citizen and enjoy the material fruit of his labours, or not? The question, apparently, does not arise at all in Norway, where Prince Olav, the thirty-four year old heir to the throne, is indisputably the most popular man in the whole kingdom, and the popular synonym by which his future subjects like to speak of him is "our Royal dairyman."

Princes who work and lead the normal lives of ordinary citizens are not unusual phenomena in the Scandinavian States, where democratic and socialistic Government does not clash with the monarchical system. Since neither Norway nor Sweden has ancient traditions of etiquette, pomp and circumstance to uphold, this apparent contradiction works very well, and members of the respective Royal families are truly popular on their personal merits. Yet it is usual for the heir to the Crown to be a soldier or a sailor, and to fill in his spare time with representation duties or the like pastimes of a gentleman of leisure.

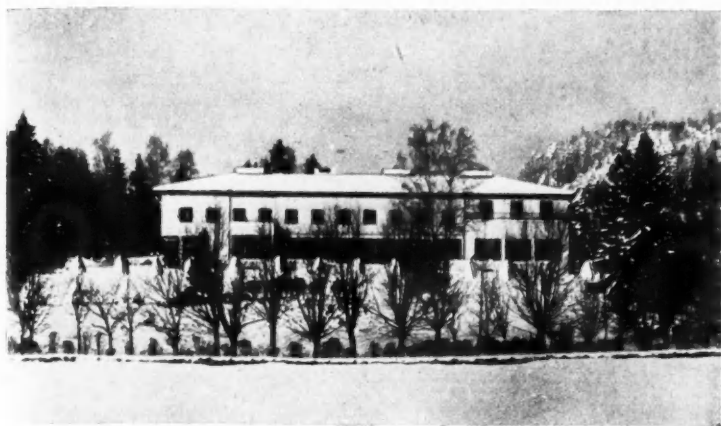
Crown Prince Olav of Norway is the first to make an exception to this rule. To-day, of course, he is serving with the Norwegian Army, but in normal times he did not consider his military rank as much more than titular. On the other hand, he appears to realise the difficulties of the position of every Crown Prince if he lives at Court. To keep utterly aloof from affairs of State, from all things politic and

diplomatic, is intensely difficult, yet that is what is expected of him. There is no better way of keeping away from affairs of State than by having some other absorbing occupation.

With Crown Prince Olav of Norway this is farming. Playing about like a mere amateur with farm products that cost twice as much as they will sell for was not his idea of business. He gave



THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF NORWAY, WITH PRINCESS RAGNHILD AND PRINCESS ASTRID



price, and usually the Royal dairyman supplies from his model farm in Skaugum one-half of the entire amount of milk consumed in Oslo.

His career as a farmer was not without its setbacks. The greatest of these was when, a year after he and his young wife had entered into possession of the farm, the old manor where they lived was burnt to the ground on a summer night. The Crown Prince and Princess were saved with difficulty out of the fire that spread fiercely over the old timber house. The whole nation's sympathy went out to them, for Princess Martha was expecting her first child and it was feared that the terrible experience might have grave consequences for her. A few weeks later, however, Princess Ragnhild was born, safe and sound, and was followed a year later by her little sister Astrid, and just recently their first son was born. They lived, until the present hostilities broke out, a happy, unhampered country life with their parents in the new manor house of Skaugum, which was re-built in the same simple, old-fashioned Norwegian style as the original farmhouse, a few months after the fire.

At seven o'clock every morning Crown Prince Olav was already back from his round at the stables and dairies, where he inspected the milking and feeding personally. The milking begins at 3 a.m., and when the children of Oslo drank their bowl of breakfast milk they could do so with the reassuring knowledge that their future King had personally looked after the production of their principal article of food, and vouched for its excellence. Will the Royal dairyman continue this branch of business when he becomes King and has that more important business of looking after his people's welfare on his hands? Perhaps he will sell out and pass Skaugum to his successor. No Crown Prince could find himself a finer job. MICHAEL LORANT.

(Top left) SKAUGUM, PRINCE OLAV'S FARM, WHICH HE HAS MADE HIS COUNTRY HOME
(Left) CALVES IN THEIR MODERN "NURSERY" AT SKAUGUM

(Below) THE CROWN PRINCE'S HUNTING LODGE IN THE VINSTRA VALLEY

a great deal of his time to the study of agricultural methods, and he has long maintained that it was essential for the welfare of the people of Norway under the then existing circumstances to put farming, and particularly dairy farming, on an intensive basis.

Prince Olav may have derived this keen interest in farming from his Danish blood, for the Royal Family of Norway comes from the land of butter, bacon and eggs: from Denmark. When Sweden and Norway quitted partnership in 1905 it was Prince Carl of Denmark who was chosen, and his small son, only a few weeks old at the time, got a good start in life by becoming unexpectedly Crown Prince of Norway, and, naturally, the baby idol of the whole nation.

When the Crown Prince married his cousin, Princess Martha of Sweden, in 1929, wedding gifts were showered upon them by the whole population. There was one, however, which was worth more to the Crown Prince than all the rest put together. It was presented by a Norwegian nobleman, Count Wedel-Jarlsberg, Norway's Minister to France, and it was none other than the Count's own historical family estate of Skaugum, with its picturesque old Norwegian farmhouse, its outhouses and stables, all complete.

The bridal couple elected to settle at Skaugum and make the old farmhouse their permanent home. "I shall turn Skaugum into a model farm!" declared the Prince. And forthwith proceeded to do so, sparing neither work nor expense. He had the good sense to recognise that Skaugum, situated as it is at a small distance from Oslo, with excellent pasture-land, might provide a large share of the milk supply of the capital. Prince Olav drove to the markets where he could bargain for the best cows to stock his stables. He imported cows from Denmark and Switzerland. He looked after the establishment of a model dairy, laboratory, cream separators and all the paraphernalia of modern dairy farming. Soon Skaugum was stocked with a thousand cows. But the Prince had also seen to the arrangement of the necessary contracts to provide a permanent market for his products. Hospitals, orphanages, children's homes were not forgotten and were supplied free of charge, but the bulk of the produce sells at the proper market



THE RABBIT IN WAR-TIME

A PLEA FOR THE STOAT, BY FRANCES PITT

RABBITS hopping about among the springtime primroses, rabbits on a summer evening nibbling grass at the verge of the woodlands, and rabbits at the seaside, playing in the midst of nesting sea birds, are but one or two of the lovely pictures of wild life that the ubiquitous bunny affords us.

From sea level to high up the mountainside it flourishes, but it does best of all where the farmer works hard to make the land yield its riches. The rabbit undoubtedly likes agriculture, though the agriculturist does not return the compliment. It is generally recognised that the rabbit does not pay for its keep. When in the middle of winter the wholesale price of rabbits rises to 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. and perhaps more per couple, the farmer may view his stock of rabbits with a more kindly eye than hitherto; yet for the remainder of the year they are simply vermin, and at a time such as the present, when it is of vital importance to the nation to make the land as productive as possible, they are particularly mischievous vermin.

We commonly use the word "vermin" to denote stoats, weasels, magpies, jays, and the rest of the creatures disliked by the game-preserved; but from the agricultural standpoint it is rabbits, rats and mice which are the true vermin. The damage done by them is incalculable, whether they be rats in the farmstead, graceful long-tailed mice in the harvest field, or rabbits everywhere. Realisation of what rabbits can do has been brought home to us lately when we view the ravages they committed during the hard weather of January and February. I have just seen a hedge that was laid down early in the first month. The snow drifted against it, so that the rabbits could reach every twig of it. It is now as white as the snow that was piled against it. Every stick, stem and twig has been barked and all are like ivory. The whole fence is killed. The skilled labour that laid it so well has been thrown

away, and the hedge needs replanting. Though fence-barking on such a scale is unusual, nevertheless rabbits are ever in mischief, consuming grass needed for sheep and cattle, nibbling the young grain, gnawing small trees, and so on.

Then we have the voles, that live on greenstuff, especially meadow grass; the house mice and rats in and around the buildings; the bank voles of coppice, hedge-bank and kitchen garden—they are particularly partial to newly planted peas—and the long-tailed mice, both of the common and yellow-necked kinds, which, as already hinted, join in the damage. Lastly there is that fine member of the rodent army, the brown hare, but, though not guiltless, the toll it takes of the crops is comparatively small. Where hares are very plentiful they are apt to gnaw the beet and other root crops, but what is that compared with the year in and year out work of the rabbit hordes? Moreover, they are easily reduced, but it is not at all easy to keep down rabbits, particularly on light, dry soils, where they begin breeding very early and continue late.

Undoubtedly the best method of attacking rabbits, applicable to nearly all situations, is with men, ferrets and spades. When the burrows are dug out they are not so readily retentant, practically all rabbits are accounted for, and they are available for market. "Wiring"—that is, capture by means of snares—can be helpfully practised at the same time. The alternative is trapping with gins. Even when the traps are properly set well within the mouths of the burrows it is a poor alternative, and when they are carelessly set outside (fortunately, the law has been lately amended so that it is illegal to set traps in the open) everything that hops and runs, from robins to dogs, does so at its peril. I have seen a line of traps set in the open with sundry rabbits, two blackbirds and a robin lying victims on the turf. One trap gripped the foot of a pheasant. Its owner had gone.

We can be thankful that, if the amended law be enforced, such things will be prevented. But trapping, even when properly carried out, has the great objection that it destroys not only rabbits but their foes as well—I mean the stoats.

From the agricultural viewpoint stoats and weasels are valuable allies. A very able farmer with a mixed farm of 800 acres, arable predominating, gave strict orders to his men that no stoat should be destroyed, and another large arable farmer would not allow any interference with stoats and weasels. Both farmers benefited considerably.

The stoat lives practically entirely on rabbits, hunting them with unrelenting zest, other fare being but an occasional deviation from custom; and the weasel devotes itself as earnestly to mice and young rats. The fox follows close on the heels of the stoat as a destroyer of rabbits; the badger also does its bit, digging out the nests of young ones in the springtime; in hilly districts the buzzard picks up juveniles when they come hopping forth to look out at the world; and in days gone by the polecat helped to keep down the stock.

Under war-time conditions, when the nation urgently needs home grown food, when the greatest possible yield is required from every acre, the game-lover should put aside his traditional hatred of the Mustelidae and encourage "vermin" instead of destroying them. The keeper who now has no stoats hanging upon his gibbet deserves praise. An amnesty for such creatures should be declared for "the duration," if not longer.

With regard to this, the elder generation that remember 1914-18 will recollect the effect of that war on wild life. The young gamekeepers and their employers were mostly with the Forces, the older ones were employed on work of national importance, and organised game



"THE RABBIT LIKES AGRICULTURE, THOUGH THE AGRICULTURIST DOES NOT RETURN THE COMPLIMENT"



THE LONG-TAILED MOUSE, ATTRACTIVE CREATURE AS IT IS, CONTRIBUTES TO THE FARMER'S LOSSES

preservation was reduced to a minimum, with the result that the Scottish wild cat, believed on the point of extermination, recovered and yet maintains itself in the Highlands; the same thing happened with the polecat in Wales; the badger increased surprisingly; foxes were very numerous, and stoats and weasels multiplied throughout the land. I cannot recall any complaints about rabbits anywhere, though of course we did not neglect to keep up the attack on them. I and two other women did the entire rabbit-catching on a 300-acre farm, and we waged our war with success, using ferrets, dogs and spades, supplemented by snaring.

Where extermination is the sole desideratum there is no more quick, certain and inexpensive method than the car exhaust. A length of rubber hose-pipe is the only thing needed. This is slipped over the exhaust and the other end pushed down a convenient burrow, then the engine is started up and run for a few minutes, and "that is that"! No more rabbits will issue from the holes to raid neighbouring crops.

The reader will probably object that there are many rabbit-infested places impossible to reach with a car. Of course, some spots are inaccessible, but it is astonishing what can be done when the attempt is made. Take as an example a narrow valley, what we term in the west Midlands a dingle, one side of which was a veritable warren, and from which the rabbits were coming forth to take heavy toll of adjoining crops. At first glance it did seem impossible to gas it, but a small 8 h.p. van was requisitioned, which bumped merrily across fields and through rough gateways until it came to the edge of the dingle—this was during dry weather when the going was sound—and there had to halt. But the hose-pipe reached far enough to deal with the worst of the burrows. All the most heavily populated ones were duly gassed. That evening

the meadow, which previously had been a scene of busy life, with rabbits hopping in all directions and the very air tainted with rabbit odour, was quiet and, indeed, deserted, not a rabbit being visible.

In such a spot it is impossible to slay the last rabbit, and in any case a fresh population soon arrives from other places, but in this way the menace of the rabbit can be controlled. This dingle was practically free from rabbits for a couple of months, and then the van was again required.

Where rabbits become excessively numerous, disease usually breaks out; a wet season, too, has its effect on their numbers. The researches of the Oxford school of biologists seem to indicate a tendency in the rabbit population, as is certainly the case with certain other rodents, particularly voles and lemmings, to wax and wane in cycles of several years. However, when we need to produce all the food we can from the land, it is no good sitting down and waiting for the rabbit to reach an ebb point. The only thing is to make it ebb by every means at our command, and enlist as much help from its natural foes as

we can possibly obtain. Hence "Don't kill a stoat" should be our motto—shooting friends, do not, please, expire in horror, but just hammer it into your keepers that "vermin" of the four-legged kinds are now valuable and should be preserved, not slain. Some of those on wings give good help, too.



THE WEASEL, A USEFUL ALLY IN KEEPING DOWN VERMIN, PARTICULARLY MICE

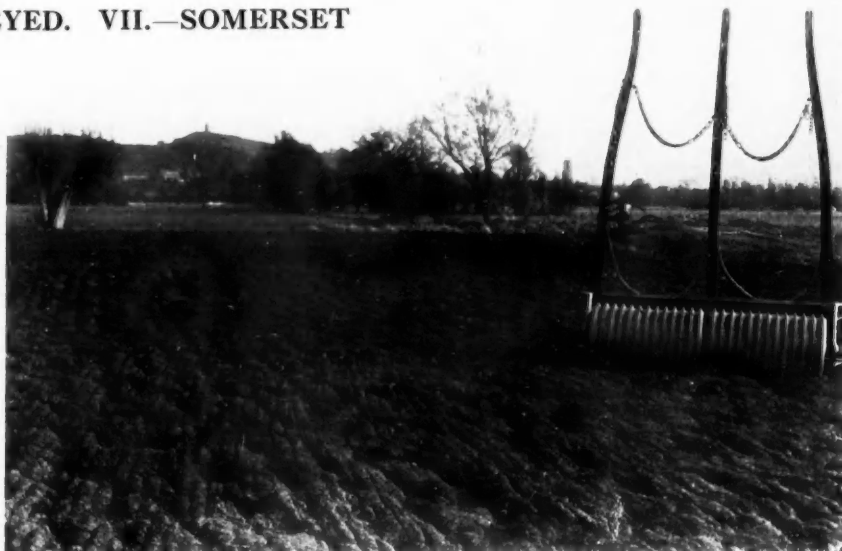
THE FARMER'S WAR

THE COUNTIES SURVEYED. VII.—SOMERSET

By CAPT. D. M. WILLS

A noted dairying county, Somerset has already exceeded its ploughing quota of 40,000 acres and now has nearly the same acreage under plough as in 1918—approaching 200,000 acres. Grassland improvement has for some years been a feature of Somerset farming and is now proving its value. There is little complaint of lack of either tractors or labour, though there was a shortage of ploughs in the autumn.

NEAR GLASTONBURY TOR.
Old pastures ploughed up



AGRICULTURAL conditions in Somerset vary between such wide extremes as the barren heights of Exmoor on the one hand, and the rich alluvial districts, such as the famous "Pawlett Hams," on the other. Much good arable land may be found in the Vale of Taunton Deane and around Yeovil and South Petherton, and at the close of the last war there were nearly 200,000 acres under the plough. The repeal of the Corn Production Act started a serious decline, so that by 1938, although there were still about 120,000 acres scheduled as arable, much of this had tumbled down to grass or was in a neglected state. Somerset has always been a noted dairying county, and it is maintaining a high standard, there being over 1,100 licensees for the production of milk of special designations, including many owners of attested herds. The farmhouse cheese-making industry is regarded particularly favourably in war-time, as it provides valuable food of long-keeping quality, and the fixing of minimum wholesale and maximum retail prices should act as a considerable incentive. An added asset is the value of whey for pig-feeding.

Of late years the poor return from arable farming and fat-stock production has driven still more farmers into concentrating on milk, with the result that at the outbreak of war many a farm had no ploughland at all. This factor has naturally added to the difficulties of some of the eight district sub-committees of the War Agricultural Executive Sub-committee, especially where farms are situated on the highly rented alluvial clay, but a surprisingly good response has been forthcoming. Probably the shortage of concentrated feeding-stuffs has brought home the fact that the growing of forage crops and corn will prove a great safeguard for next winter, but credit must be given alike to

the work of committee members and the public-spiritedness of most of the farmers.

TRACTORS AND PLOUGHS

Prior to September there were about a thousand tractors in the county, but since then a good many farmers have bought tractors and done useful work both on their own and neighbours' farms, and contractors have also extended their efforts in this direction. In addition, good use has been made of the thirty-six Government tractors and a large and varied stock of implements supplied to the Machinery Sub-committee. These are distributed at depots throughout the county and run by a Machinery Officer, with a foreman for each group. Unfortunately, the issue of ploughs could not be made in time to take advantage of the favourable weather in early autumn, and the long frost further impeded work, which has consequently been going on at high pressure this spring. The enforced delay has also contributed to the failure of part of the wheat crop, which had to be put in hurriedly, and in some cases too late.

Besides the implements above mentioned, which are only let out in conjunction with the Government tractors, a useful selection is being provided for hiring out to farmers possessing tractors or horses. Prominent among these are binders, a large number of which will be required to deal with an estimated increase of about 75 per cent. in the area under corn, etc. Most of the existing binders have not been used to anything like their capacity in the past, and will be able to tackle a good deal more work, but many of them are old, and their number is in any case quite inadequate.

Many of the fields to be ploughed are small and also steep, particularly in the west of the county, and a great deal of the



SEDGEMOOR. TYPICAL "RHINE" COUNTRY



ORCHARD AT PORTBURY, NEAR BRISTOL

work has been done by horses. Even during the years that have seen a steady reduction in the arable, ploughing matches have not lost their popularity, and though land has been increasingly difficult to find, there have been three ploughing societies in the north of the county which have managed to keep their annual fixtures within a few miles of each other. At such gatherings horses have always played the main part, in spite of the introduction of a tractor class, and thus the supply of skilled ploughmen has been maintained.

It is to be feared that weather conditions have caused a substantial reduction in the proposed wheat acreage, but the latitude given to committees by the Ministry allows of the growing of other crops which may well prove equally useful. The county quota of 40,000 acres has been exceeded by more than 2,000. To indicate the way in which all classes of farmers are pulling their weight the acreages scheduled for ploughing vary from 140 acres on the larger farms down to a single acre voluntarily offered on a small poultry farm.

GRASSLAND IMPROVEMENT

For some years the improvement of grassland has been a main feature of the County Council's Agricultural Instruction scheme, and those who could afford to take advantage of the advice of the County Agricultural Organiser, Mr. W. D. Hay, to re-seed their worn-out pastures have reason to be thankful now, as they can still maintain their stock in spite of having ploughed extra land.

The Executive are fortunate in having as their Chairman Mr. R. A. Hobhouse, who is also Chairman of the County Agricultural Committee, so that close *liaison* exists between the two bodies. The Executive Officer, Major Parkes, was for nineteen years, and up to the outbreak of war, a county land agent, and this experience stands him in good stead, while Mr. G. J. Flower, the secretary, filled a similar rôle in the last war. The Agricultural Organiser is thus left free to help with advice the farmers and Committee alike. In this connection the results of the variety trials under the National Institute of Agricultural Botany carried out at Cannington have proved of great assistance. The advisory side is also catered for by the appointment among the district officers of two of the staff of the Somerset Farm Institute, who are able to help in this way while inspecting land to certify the work as qualifying for the £2 per acre grant. Members of district sub-committees have been very helpful in conducting these officers round their area, which has saved a great deal of time.

THE NEED FOR DRAINAGE

Small holdings have since the last war been established on a large scale by the County Council, and their tenants have been responsible for ploughing some 800 acres, though this does not comprise the whole effort of occupiers of 50 acres and under, many of whom are outside the Council's scheme, as will be

obvious from the fact that some 60 per cent. of all holdings in the county do not exceed 50 acres each. In some cases only part of a field is to be ploughed, which involves fencing, and here the Council is providing the material for its own tenants, while some landlords are bearing the whole expense. Somerset has lost a certain amount of agricultural land through the revision of the county boundary with Bristol, and as in other counties a large quantity has gone for aerodromes, building, and road-widening. Much that is still available for production could be greatly improved by drainage, and adequate provision for this on a large scale is made by the catchment boards; but where the real need is felt is in the matter of tile-draining, an expensive undertaking for the individual farmer who is already in some cases paying a drainage rate. If State assistance were forthcoming on a large enough scale probably a good deal of work would be put in hand. Mole draining is only suitable in a few localities.

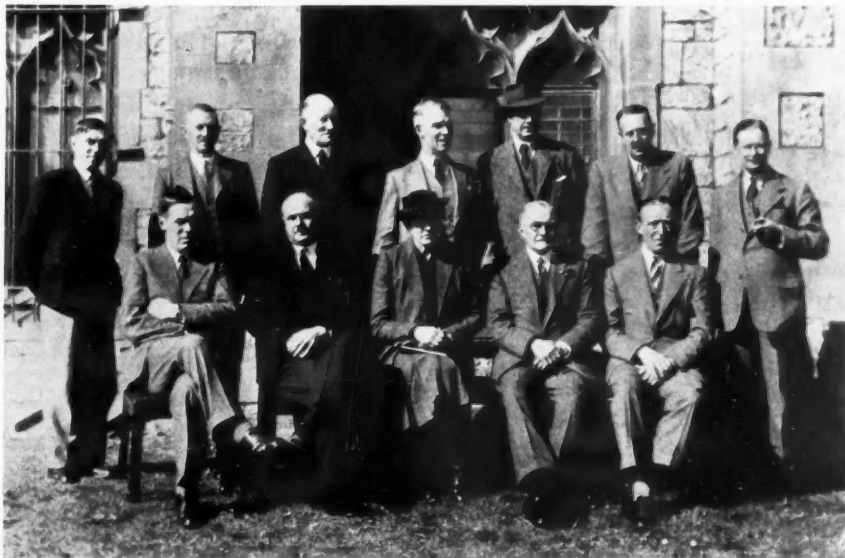
Lack of capital to employ sufficient labour is shown by land which once grew fair crops of corn being now in a starved condition, and in places even overgrown with bushes and bracken. Where only isolated fields are in question it is impracticable for the Committee to do much, as adjoining occupiers are unlikely to be willing to rent such land, and it can hardly be farmed by the Committee. Information is being collected regarding derelict land, and also foul arable, and, where it is reasonable, orders for specific acts of cultivation are being given. The question of taking over any large areas of neglected land, with which the occupiers are unable to cope, is also receiving consideration.

LABOUR SUFFICIENT

While it is evident that more labour could be usefully employed on many farms if the money were there to pay for it, it is probable that the present supply is not far short of the demand, though this may not apply to seasonal workers. The position varies, and in districts near large towns, or where constructional work is going on, men are tempted from the land by wages higher than agriculture can afford to pay. The action of the County Council in allowing their roadmen to assist farmers will be greatly appreciated, especially at harvesting and threshing time.

Batches of recruits from the Women's Land Army have been trained at the Somerset Farm Institute ever since the outbreak of war—until January the whole Institute was turned over to them—and though, at first, it seemed doubtful whether their services would be utilised, the demand now exceeds the supply; there is a particular call for those trained in milking and the care of milk.

This article would be incomplete without some mention of the Young Farmers' Club movement. In spite of war-time difficulties, such as the "black-out," and limited staff, this organisation has, by its members' enthusiasm, done a very creditable winter's work. Membership has been maintained, and various war-time charities have benefited by the social efforts of the clubs.



THE SOMERSET WAR AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Standing, from left to right): S. BRUMBY (Somerset Agricultural Workers' representative), J. C. BADCOCK, CAPT. J. V. LEAN, G. BRIDGMAN, A. POWLETT, C. D. WAINWRIGHT, AND CAPT. D. M. WILLS. (Seated): W. D. HAY (County Agricultural Organiser), G. J. FLOWER (Secretary), THE HON. LADY LANGMAN (Chairman W.L.A.), R. A. HOBHOUSE (Chairman of Executive), AND MAJOR T. G. PARKES (Executive Officer).

THE CENTENARY OF THE POSTAGE STAMP

1840—May 6th—1940

HUMAN ASPECTS OF THE POST OFFICE

By the Rt. Hon. W. S. MORRISON, M.C., K.C., M.P.,
Postmaster-General

NO department of State touches the everyday life of the nation more closely than the Post Office. Innumerable as are its ramifications, the man in the street understands by the "Post Office" the building round the corner where he buys his stamps and posts his letters. Stamps and the post office, indeed, have become synonymous, so that the hundredth anniversary of the one will most likely be generally regarded as referring to the other as well. This, of course, is not the case. Not to go into a very long story, it can be said that the first recorded "Master of the Posts" was appointed as long ago as 1512. On the other hand, the year 1840 opened a new era, of vast and undreamed of expansion in "His Majesty's Posts," which had not changed so very much in the previous three centuries.

That year saw the introduction on January 10th of uniform penny postage, and on May 6th of adhesive postage stamps. Since it is from these two innovations that the modern Post Office has grown, it is appropriate to-day to glance briefly at the circumstances in which they were effected; and, sensible of the developments flowing, as we now think, naturally therefrom, to remember with gratitude the man mainly responsible, Sir Rowland Hill.

When he began to interest himself in the subject, the sending of a letter was troublesome. The charge was based primarily on the number of sheets, an envelope counting as one. Hence most people wrote their messages on one side of a single sheet, and quite commonly, having more to say when they reached the bottom, continued across the completed lines. The address was written on the other side and the sheet folded and sealed with a wafer or wax. At the Post Office every letter was examined, sometimes before a lighted candle, in order to ascertain the number of sheets. The charge varied also with the distance.

For a single sheet it was 4d. up to fifteen miles, but, for example, the charge for 1½ oz. between London and Manchester amounted to 5s. 6d., and

between London and Edinburgh to 6s. 6½d. It was customary to leave the payment to the addressee. The Post Office worked out the amount and marked the letter accordingly in ink—a cumbersome procedure. It can well be appreciated that letters were not invariably welcome. In contemporary literature there are numerous references to hardships caused by the high charges, and, although it was illegal to send correspondence otherwise than through the Post Office, "pirate" traffic was considerable.

Rowland Hill's investigations led him to believe that, in the cost of handling a letter between two places, carriage by mail coach accounted for only a very small part, the greatest expenses being those for acceptance, sorting and delivery. He calculated that for a single letter from Edinburgh to London charged 1s. 1½d. transport between the two capitals represented no more than one thirty-sixth of a penny. His historic pamphlet, "Post Office Reform: Its Importance and Practicability," argued that the regulation of postage by distance, however plausible and reasonable in appearance, was wrong; and he maintained that, given a low uniform rate, more letters would be written, the "pirates" confounded, and the increased traffic be handled at proportionately lower cost. Hill's proposal was



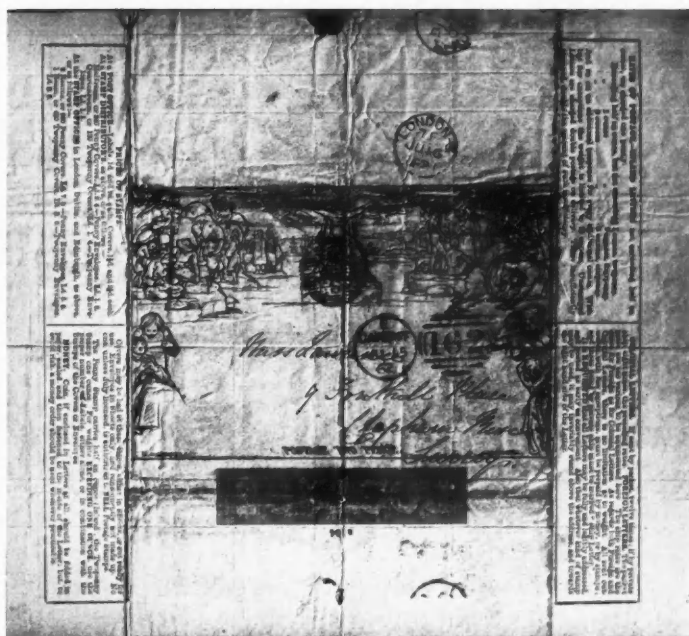
1.—SIR ROWLAND HILL



2.—ROYAL MAILS OUTSIDE THE OLD GENERAL POST OFFICE. A PRINT OF 1840



3.—POSTMEN'S
UNIFORMS,
1840-1890



4.—(Above, left)
LETTER - COVER.
DATE-MARKED
JULY 1st, 1840,
WITH THE
QUEEN VICTORIA
"PENNY BLACK"

5.—(Above, right)
A TWOPENNY
MULREADY EN-
VELOPE, POSTED
IN CARDIFF,
JULY 14th, 1862

6.—"WHEN THE MAIL
TRAVELLED BY
COACH": LEAVING
THE G.P.O., LOM-
BARD STREET



eventually adopted, with modifications, the rate agreed upon being one penny for a letter up to half an ounce, irrespective of distance in the United Kingdom. It came into operation on January 10th, 1840, when the privilege of "franking," hitherto enjoyed by Members of both Houses of Parliament and some others, was withdrawn.

But the full success of the scheme, which did not come immediately, owed much to the invention of the adhesive stamp. That cannot be said to be the work of any one man, but its introduction will always be associated with the name of Rowland Hill. There was great public excitement when the stamps, the famous "Queen Victoria 1d. Black," were placed on sale on May 6th, 1840, and from that date prepayment of postage by their use gradually became general, though for years afterwards it remained permissible to prepay in money if preferred—as can still be done by arrangement, for large consignments.

From the standpoint of the general convenience, another landmark was the provision of posting boxes, outcome of a suggestion by Anthony Trollope, the novelist, at the time a member of the Post Office staff. The idea was first tried in 1852 at St. Heliers, Jersey. According to the latest return, there are now nearly 90,000 pillar, wall and "lamp-post" boxes.

Since the time, a century ago, when the Mail travelled by coach, the speed of transport, and with it that of the mails, has increased beyond any conceptions of the founders of the penny post. Few people appreciate how much the mails are accelerated by the travelling post offices attached each day in



7.—THE THATCHED POST OFFICE AT RAMPISHAM, DORSET

delivery. For short-distance work the Post Office employs the largest single fleet of motor vehicles in the country. For overseas mails, the fastest ships are selected, and more and more letters are carried by air.

Concurrently innumerable developments have extended



8, 9 and 10.—VILLAGE POST OFFICES
(Left) At Castle Combe, near Bath. (Centre) The letter-box at Rampisham Post Office. (Right) At Etal, Northumberland

normal times to seventy passenger trains in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In addition, there are four trains consisting solely of Post Office sorting carriages and stowage vans. One of these, the "Down Special," which nightly leaves Euston at 8.30 p.m. for Aberdeen, has a "crew" of fifty sorters for part of the journey. In some cases inland mails are sent by air, without extra charge, and thereby gain considerably in

the functions of the Post Office. Cheap posts were followed by money orders, the simpler postal orders, the savings bank, and in due time the telegraph and telephone systems, parcel post, insurance, and pensions. Comparable in importance with the introduction of uniform postage there is the modern development of radio-telephony. Although, at present, cost restricts the numbers of users of this service, while the essence of Rowland Hill's scheme was that everybody could benefit from it, it should be remembered that a penny had relatively much higher value in his day, and the restriction of radio-telephony is relative only. Though we may not yet habitually communicate with our friends by that means, the trawler at sea is enabled, at really moderate cost, to keep touch with the owner ashore. A more just comparison with Rowland Hill's achievement is perhaps the Empire Air Mail, by which, until the war interfered with its working, correspondents in the participating countries could communicate at the ordinary postage rate in a few days as against, in the case of Australia for example, four months (at 100 times the cost) a hundred years ago.

Once the tide of postal progress had set in, the district officials were beset with an ever-present problem of accommodation. It became increasingly difficult to find premises adaptable to the growing demands. They must therefore build, and in town after town new offices were provided, outgrown, enlarged and superseded. In conjunction with H.M. Office of Works, expert planning for expanding use has of late years been combined with the desire to make the post office a seemingly as well as a serviceable building.

A study of post-office architecture would, in a sense, begin



11.—THE POST OFFICE, MANSEL LACY, HEREFORDSHIRE



12.—THE POST OFFICE AT BATH (1927). A PALLADIAN DESIGN HARMONISING WITH THE GEORGIAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE CITY. Architect, A. Bulloch

with Roman times, since excavations at St. Martin's-le-Grand have twice uncovered the Roman wall of London. The considerable remains, including one of the bastions, have been preserved for inspection. Of the earlier post office buildings a somewhat exceptional example is that of Oxford (Fig. 13), built in 1879 from designs by E. G. Rivers. The building was highly esteemed at the time, and the recent cleaning of the façade has served to emphasise a design that is admirable of its kind. Comparatively few post office buildings of the late Victorian and Edwardian epochs are of such fine quality. But after the last war the architectural department of the Office of Works, with Sir Frank Baines as Director of Works, fully shared in the

revival of architectural conscience that then took place. The tradition of design in public buildings then established has been carried on by the present Chief Architect, Sir James West. This revival coincided with the need, not only for reconstructing many old post offices, but for the building of great numbers of new ones to serve new centres of population, and for the construction of innumerable telephone exchanges as a result of the expansion of this side of Post Office work.

The architectural principle established is to observe for each site the style characteristic of the region or position so far as is consistent with the site and the administrative requirements. Thus for the new Bath Post Office (Fig. 12) a triangular



13.—RUSKINIAN GOTHIC AT OXFORD. Built in 1879. Architect, E. G. Rivers

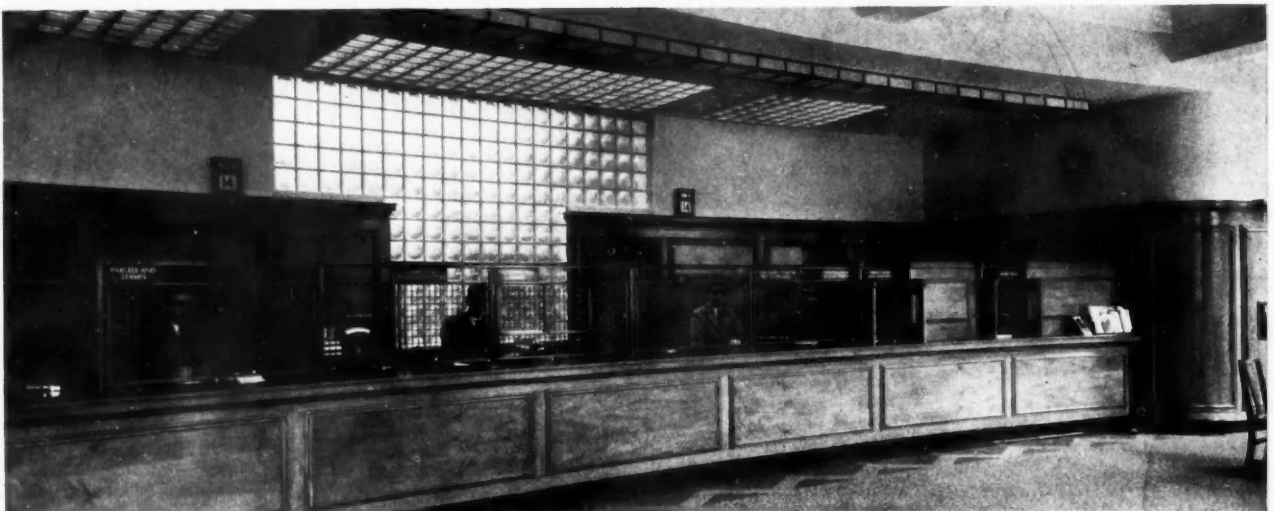


14.—THE NEW GERRARD TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AND POST OFFICE, LONDON. Architect, F. A. Llewellyn



SOME RECENT POST OFFICES.
DESIGNED BY THE OFFICE OF
WORKS

- 15.—(Top, left) GABLED BRICK-
WORK AT DAGENHAM
F. A. Llewellyn
- 16.—(Top, right) GEORGIAN
TRADITION AT HATFIELD
F. A. Llewellyn
- 17.—(Left) FLINT, BRICK AND
PANTILES AT GORLESTON
D. N. Dyke
- 18.—(Right) A FUNCTIONAL
DESIGN AT FOLKESTONE
D. N. Dyke
- 19.—(Below, left) THE DOLLIS
HILL P.O. RESEARCH STATION.
A. R. Myers
- 20.—(Below, right) ON THE POST
OFFICE TUBE RAILWAY



21.—THE COUNTER IN THE NEW KING'S LYNN OFFICE. Architect, D. N. Dyke

site in that city of fine Georgian architecture has produced a design not unworthy of John Wood himself. In the little east coast town of Gorleston, on the other hand, an attractive front has been evolved (Fig. 17), notable for the skilful handling of the local materials—knapped flint, brick and pantiles. In many county towns the predominant Georgian character of the houses is adopted, as at Hatfield (Fig. 16), but in the new suburbs, where no buildings existed to set the key, a number of original designs have been evolved. A typical example is Dagenham (Fig. 15), where traditional English materials, brick and tile, have produced a sober yet distinguished little masterpiece. In some cases small existing buildings have been adapted, or old-fashioned branch post offices have been reconstructed. One example of a small branch office may be quoted from Folkestone (Fig. 18), where practical considerations have produced an efficient-looking little building, clean and modern, yet carrying on consistently the tradition of English building.

It is indeed in the small office that the improvements of the last twenty years are as noticeable as anywhere. Throughout the Post Office system a process of re-equipment of offices has been going on, with a notable improvement not only in the design and materials of the fittings, but in their attractiveness to the public, and of the working conditions afforded to the staff. Some of the latest large offices are designed internally along very modern lines. That of King's Lynn (Fig. 21), for example, with its fine woodwork, concealed lighting, and ground glass windows behind and above the counter, presents a remarkable contrast to some of the picturesque village offices (Figs. 7-11).

No survey, however brief, of recent Post Office architecture can pass over the automatic telephone exchange buildings, though this side of Post Office work forms no part of the present article. The universal kiosk was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. In the exchange buildings, largely given over to a marvellous and intricate mechanism, greater latitude has appropriately been given to their external design than in many post offices. Although, where their site demanded it, these have followed the general policy of a contemporary restatement of traditional principles, in many cases a more frankly "modern" design has been adopted. A typical representative is the Gerrard Street, London, Post Office and Telephone Exchange (Fig. 14), of which the dual capacity is aptly expressed by the classical treatment of the lower storeys, and the more functional design of the upper, though, as in the services it houses, the functional and the humane elements are nicely blended.

The greater recognition of the human side of the vast Post Office organisation—not only in these recent buildings but in such media as the printing of official stationery, the popular "Greetings Telegram" forms, the design of telephone

hand sets, and so on—has indeed been no less notable than the development of the scientific side during recent years. Both trends are exemplified in the big research station building at Dollis Hill, where an expert staff is continually investigating possible improvements in both sides of the organisation. Appropriately the building (Fig. 19) pays tribute in its design to the Georgian origin of the Post Office service and to the greatest of English architects, Sir Christopher Wren, himself both man of science and humanist. Through this building a constant stream of suggestions passes for examination, from which the Post Office Awards Committee could testify to the restless activity of the spirit of progress; with their aid, and with the co-operation of the technical staff, innumerable improvements of apparatus and working methods have been devised, thought out, tried and applied. In the larger field, research and other expert groups are always thinking ahead. Were Rowland Hill to return to the scene of his former labours he would spend many happy days in examining the mechanical devices which increasingly facilitate the handling of mails at all stages. The Post Office London Tube Railway (Fig. 20), over which driverless trains run between Whitechapel and Paddington, serving the principal offices there and *en route*, would be an especial delight.

The Postmaster-General presides over not one business but a combination of several businesses, each of unusual proportions even in these days of large undertakings. In each are men and women whose lives have been spent in promoting the efficiency of their particular branch and to whom the thrill of fresh achievement is still a daily possibility. From a total which in 1840, including part-time employees, amounted to only a few thousand, the number of staff has risen to about 280,000, and the revenue, which in 1840 was in the neighbourhood of two million pounds, is now of the order of ninety millions per annum, while the latest completed returns show transactions with the public amounting to well over a thousand million pounds per annum, evidence indeed of the soundness of the conceptions governing the new postal era.

There are several public memorials to Rowland Hill, but the greatest is within the Post Office itself and not graven in stone. On his death, when the City of London collected funds for the erection of a statue and the memorial at the Abbey, the response was so generous that it yielded more than enough for those objects. With a surplus of about £15,000 at their disposal, the organisers decided to set up a fund now known as the Rowland Hill Memorial and Benevolent Fund, for pensions and the relief of distress among employees. From its moneys, augmented year by year by the subscriptions of the Post Office staff, grants are now made of nearly £20,000 a year, constituting a perpetual reminder of Rowland Hill, the man.

TRAVELLERS DEMURE AND BOLD

By RAYMOND ALDERSON

UNSENTIMENTAL JOURNEY, by Nora Cundell (Methuen, 12s. 6d.), and RIDDLE OF HELL'S JUNGLE, by Schulz-Kampfenkel (Hurst and Blackett, 16s.), have only one point in common, they are both concerned with American Indians. The first is written by an Englishwoman who goes to Arizona, among other things to paint, and the second is by the leader of a German expedition to Brazil, undertaken on a strictly scientific basis. Miss Cundell's book has the more obvious appeal, for she has endowed herself with a character not unlike one of E. M. Delafield's spinsters, who finds herself at an Indian gathering where the men, naked but for a coating of clay, dance the fire-dance; and on another occasion she escorts two thieves 126 miles to the nearest lock-up. She also travelled right across America alone in a small, ancient Ford, but she still insists that she is not tough, and that her real home is near Windsor. Miss Cundell is an attractive personality. Her's is in no sense a travel book, rather a series of impressions, or description of herself under varying conditions, trying hard not to get in the way, or let people know that she is an artist. She has written the best possible description of the Navajos Indians from a non-professional visitor's viewpoint, and of the life of the white people who live among them in the desert canyons.

It is an amusing book, and the author has an alert sense of humour: she is very consciously British wherever she travels, and she shows great sensibility by leaving comment on Hollywood to others. Her short description of the drive across the continent would be useful to anyone thinking of making the journey at minimum expenditure. Miss Cundell's illustrations, for the most part reproductions from oil paintings, one of which hung at this year's Royal Academy, are bold and of an impressive solidity, yet betraying the imaginative streak that creeps here and there into her writing. They give a better impression of the canyons and their inhabitants than either words or photographs; it is only to be regretted that their colour is lost.

It is difficult to understand why RIDDLE OF HELL'S JUNGLE was brought out at this time, and why it has been given this extra-

ordinary title. It is intended "to bear witness to Germany's will and capacity to collaborate fruitfully with friendly nations," and it traces the search in unexplored territory north of the Amazon for lost Indian tribes, who had never been seen and studied before. The sentence quoted above can be put aside as makeweight, because there can be little doubt that the three twenty-five year olds who led this expedition were moved only by scientific considerations; when they are questioned by the natives as to who their chief may be, the answer is not what you expect, but it is Papa Grande Scientia who has sent them. For the explorers it was a hellish jungle; one of them died of fever, irreplaceable data was lost in a shipwreck, and its survivors were nearly starved to death. They had unusual, thrilling experiences, yet Schulz-Kampfenkel lacks the means of communicating this, and the thread of the expedition is lost in the number of small incidents. Any facts about the natives which would have been welcome are passed over but for whimsies; they picked up, for instance, catch phrases like "Wie im Film" and "Junge, Junge, Junge," which were brought out when anything strange occurred. He meant it to be a thriller, which it is not, and makes the worst of both worlds. If the film of this expedition should ever come to this country it would be well worth the seeing.

HOW A FISH THINKS

BRAIN AND BODY OF FISH, by H. Muir Evans (Technical Press, 15s.), is a book that is of the greatest interest to fishermen—even if its contents, at first glance, appear highly technical and meant more for the eyes of the biologist. Dr. Muir Evans shows how the habits of fish vary according to their brain, hearing, seeing and tasting mechanism. This mechanism—if the word be permitted—is carefully and lucidly described so that with a little thought the layman can grasp the intricacies and working of a fish's body. The author writes: "The remarkable fact that the external conformation of the brain of a bony fish indicates its habits and mode of feeding." It all seems to be a question of "lobes"—notably the size of the facial and vagal lobes; for the facial lobe is for "skin tasting" and the vagal lobe for mouth tasting. Further, he shows that fish are equipped with taste buds,

by whose means the tasting system of the fish comes into operation. Barbels—facial lobes—assist fish like the barbel and gudgeon in their quest for food, while the optic lobe varies in size according to the habits of the fish. Fish with large optic lobes, such as the cod and the whiting, seek their food by day, while the ling, turbot and rockling, possessed of small optic lobes, are for the most part night feeders.

Most of this knowledge is acquired by microscopic examination of tissue. The system is described by Dr. Muir Evans. By this means the lobes can be examined, and so he is able to write of the cerebellum, which enables fish to have perception of their position in space, of the acoustic tubercles, lobes which receive vibrations, and of the much-discussed lateral line: to me it seems to be a sensory canal along which messages—warning messages in vibration language—which pass to the nerve centre.

The minnow, it has been said, can recognise notes of as wide a range as the human ear: so the author takes us to investigate the hearing apparatus of fish. He explains the auditory vesicle, an offshoot of the swim bladder. This is the fish's hydrophone. He shows the hearing mechanism of the fish from the swim bladder and the accessory air-vesticles to the internal ear or utricle. The reaction of fish to noise has been used to effect their capture. For instance, at Whitby and Scarborough fishermen "beat for herrings," while noise is used also in securing grey mullet at Chichester. Some fishes make noises, such as the Sciana Aquila, whose drumming sound is said to have been the mythical song of the Sirens. Few may know that the gurnard derives its name from the French word *grogner*, "to grunt."

Dr. Muir Evans discourses at length on the carp family, the cod family, and the flat-fish. He shows that the sole feeds by touch, by smell and hearing, while the lemon sole hunts by sight—that is but something at random in this work where there is so much to be absorbed.

THE BRAIN AND BODY OF FISH I recommend not only to the serious-minded but also to the contemplative fisherman. This should, according to the writers, include all who profess to call themselves true (even if not truthful) anglers. J. R. B.

FOR INTENSIVE FOOD CULTURE

The importance of adding to our stock of food at the present time need hardly be stressed; the appearance of three small books—RABBIT KEEPING (Longmans, 1s.), by Mr. A. Voysey; BEE KEEPING (Longmans, 1s.), by Mr. Reginald Gable; and PIG KEEPING (Country Life, 6d.), by Mr. J. W. Reid—can hardly be over-emphasised. It may be said of all three that they contain a sound and practical introduction to their subjects and that the beginner armed with either should be able to make a good bid for success in his chosen line. The man or woman who intends to keep bees, rabbits or pigs as a side-line, not a whole-time employment, will probably find all that is necessary here.

BOOKS EXPECTED

An opportunely published book is A HISTORY OF THE AIR MINISTRY (Allen and Unwin, 10s. 6d.), by Mr. C. G. Grey, which should be on sale this week. From Messrs. Macmillan comes ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR: IMPULSE, INTELLIGENCE, INSTINCT, by Mr. J. A. Looser, but this will be towards the end of the month. Earlier again comes JOURNEY THROUGH THE WAR MIND (Faber, 8s. 6d.), by Professor C. E. M. Joad, probably a very provocative piece of work. Two interesting publications, to which definite dates have not yet been assigned, are the Oxford University Press' CANADA, EUROPE AND HITLER, which is an attempt by Professor W. Kirkconnell to outline the Canadian attitude to the present war, and a history of "Crockfords" which is coming from Messrs. Hutchinson and is by Mr. A. L. Humphreys.

An outstanding historical novel is MINE INHERITANCE (Collins, 9s.), by Mr. Frederick Niven, a story of Lord Selkirk's Canadian settlement. This appears on May 6th.

STYLE IN STAMPS

A CENTURY OF POSTAL DESIGN. BY N. PEVSNER

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Early Victorian

- 1.—Britain, 1840
- 2.—Baden, 1851



THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Late Victorian Baroque

- 3.—France, 1876
- 4.—Britain, 1887

THE earliest postage stamps were engravings, simple clear designs with coats of arms, heads silhouetted in profile, or large numerals. They were of Early Victorian dignity, sometimes with a touch of the Neo-Classic, sometimes of the Gothic Revival (Figs. 1 and 2). Soon, however, with postage communications spreading rapidly, mass production methods of printing were adopted—typographing and lithographing mainly, and more recently photogravure. Art was applied of that bombastic kind characteristic of Late Victorian official architecture in Britain, of the Second Empire in France, the newly established Kingdom of Italy, and of the Germany of Wagner and the Emperor William II (Figs. 3 and 4). This style, with its pompous Gallias, Germanias, Helvetias, etc., and its Neo-Renaissance or Neo-Baroque ornament, lasted far into our century in most countries.

Britain was not an exception, which seems surprising considering the fact that the conception of a new, truly contemporary style in architecture and design, as opposed to mere period imitation, was entirely British. The renaissance of design goes back to William Morris and his work between 1860 and 1896, that of architecture to Norman Shaw and above all Mr. C. F. A. Voysey. Since Britain was also leading between 1890 and 1910 in printing and lettering, Morris's Kelmscott Press, Emery Walker's and Cobden Sanderson's Doves Press doing the pioneer work in book production, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Mason, Mr. Eric Gill and others in lettering, it comes as a surprise not to find this country in the vanguard of modern stamp design. However, in trying to check where the first postage stamps of contemporary style were produced, one will soon see that the credit for having taken this step goes almost entirely to the smaller European nations, so often ahead, in matters of culture and art, of their more powerful neighbours. The very first stamps consciously departing from period inspiration were issued in Denmark in 1905 (Fig. 5). Their handsome design (by J. Terschilsen) and their clear, cool colours are just as fresh to-day as they were thirty-five years ago. Britain at that time had still stamps with the head of King Edward VII surrounded by semi-period ornament, France had her decorative figure of the sowing girl in Neo-Classic attire (by Roty), and Germany her crowned Germania, the portrait of an actress of Wagnerian type (Fig. 6). Other countries at least started revising the ornamental features of their stamps, Italy e.g. in the issue of 1901 (Fig. 7) and Holland in the excellent charity stamps of 1906 by Derkinderen (Fig. 8). There is a certain stylistic resemblance between the closeness of pattern of this design and those which Koloman Moser, one of the leaders of *Art Nouveau* in Central Europe, designed for Austria and Bosnia in 1908 (Figs. 9 and 10). Here for the first time a possibility is shown of incorporating landscapes or the heads of famous men of the nation into stamps of non-period appearance. But only slowly did these new ideas penetrate into other countries. Before the last war, there were hardly more than ten or twelve issues in existence anywhere in which the principle of imitation of the past was abandoned (Figs. 11 to 14). As for Britain, the first indication of a change of outlook appeared in the Postage Due stamps of 1914, a late outcome of

the ideals of the Arts and Crafts Movement as represented by Walter Crane, Selwyn Image and others.

The next step was taken immediately after the end of the war in Central Europe, in those countries most severely shaken (or shaken up) by the events of 1914-18. Here flourished a style in painting and sculpture, usually called Expressionism owing to its intense desire for expression at all costs. It is characterised by distorted figures of strong emotional appeal and a jagged, violent ornament, to degenerate later (after the Paris Exhibition of 1925 had broadcast it) into what is now the modernistic or "jazz" type of modern decoration (Figs. 15 to 24). Sometimes designs of this type already appear very dated (Fig. 15, by Mathéy; Fig. 21, by Jan Toorop), but in other cases a rigid stylisation was achieved of high qualities of beauty that has hardly been surpassed since (Fig. 22, by Aufseeser).

In looking over stamps of the last ten years it is from such designs that one can derive standards to form an opinion of the aesthetic value of stamps to-day and the criteria governing it. A postage stamp is a piece of national advertising more widely circulated than any other. How should the Government and the artist set about choosing and designing them? They may show numerals only, or national emblems, or the heads of rulers or the famous men of the past, or symbolical figures, or scenes from national history, or characteristic scenery, views of towns or outstanding buildings. Always, however, it should be borne in mind that plain realism is out of place on a stamp which is, after all, just like a poster or a book page, chiefly a piece of decoration in the flat. Thus the stylised Dutch Olympic stamps of 1928 compared favourably with the German ones of 1936 with their uninteresting, superficially idealised figures of gymnasts (Figs. 41 and 42), or the scene from the history of Gustavus Adolphus on the Swedish stamp by Olle Hjortzberg, with the fussy scene from the Russian Revolution of 1905 (Figs. 43 and 44).

Not much need be added about Figs. 25 to 40. They are all instances of good contemporary design. Some, in fact, are of outstanding aesthetic merit, e.g. the child on the dolphin, by H. H. Kammerlingh Onnes (Fig. 26), the caravel by Axel P. Jensen (Fig. 25), the cathedral by Hjortzberg (Fig. 34), and, last but certainly not least, the head of King George VI surrounded by the symbolic flowers of Britain, by Eric Gill (Fig. 4c). The photographic portrait of Edward VIII (Fig. 39) was certainly a very bracing departure from the conservatism of the stamps of George V's reign, but when compared with Mr. Gill's design it appears bare, good in a negative rather than a positive sense.

What is it that distinguishes the best of modern stamps? They are, first of all, clear, easily recognisable and easily remembered, but beyond that they possess a pattern value, an ornamental balance produced by eminent draughtsmanship, which raises them to the standard of what is best in contemporary art.

It is to be regretted that stamp collectors as a rule pay so little attention to the aesthetic aspects of the postage stamp, a field certainly worth some exploring, as the foregoing remarks will, I hope, have served to prove.

TENDENCIES IN TWENTIETH CENTURY STAMP DESIGN THE GROWTH OF THE MODERN STYLE (1905-14)



5.—Denmark, 1905



6.—Germany, 1905



7.—Italy, 1901



8.—Holland, 1906



9.—Austria, 1908



10.—Bosnia, 1908



11.—Bavaria, 1911



12.—Belgium, 1912



13.—Switzerland, 1914



14.—Britain, 1914

"EXPRESSIONISM" IN CENTRAL EUROPE (1919-24)



15.—Germany, 1919



16.—Württemberg, 1920



17.—Bavaria, 1920



18.—Czechoslovakia, 1920



19.—Czechoslovakia, 1920



20.—Poland, 1921



21.—Holland, 1923



22.—Germany, 1922



23.—Württemberg, 1920



24.—Württemberg, 1920

SOME STAMPS OF TO-DAY



25.—Denmark, 1927



26.—Holland, 1929



27.—Switzerland, 1932



28.—Austria, 1934



29.—Switzerland, 1936



30.—Norway (Trondhjem Cathedral), 1930



31.—Austria, 1929



32.—Eire, 1930



33.—Finland, 1939



34.—Sweden, 1935



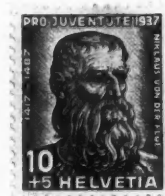
35.—Czechoslovakia, 1929



36.—Poland, 1921



37.—Austria, 1937



38.—Switzerland, 1937



39.—Britain, 1936



40.—Britain, 1937

GOOD AND BAD



41.—Holland, 1928



42.—Germany, 1936



43.—Sweden, 1932



44.—Russia, 1930

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DRIVING TO-DAY



NOT long before the war there had begun a genuine and quite spontaneous revival in the practice of horse-driving. It manifested itself in the formation of one or two driving clubs, whose members met periodically to go driving together and enjoy a social day in the country to the pleasant accompaniment of the creak of harness and the clip-clop of hoofs on country lanes. Occasionally hotel car parks (1) would present an unusually old-fashioned appearance! The Berkshire Driving Club, founded by Mrs. Nancy Pethick, was one of the first of them, and a picture taken at one of their early meets is shown herewith (5). The West Surrey Driving Club also had their first meet last summer (6). And lately the driving branch of the New Forest Cavaliers has become particularly active through the efforts of Sir Berkeley Piggot, Bart. (4) and Mr. Harold Gibson. At their last meet on April 15th at the Rising Sun, Wootton, twenty-two vehicles turned out for the drive to Burley (2).

The war, contrary to expectation, gave this revival an added stimulus and a new direction; and the private vehicles that met for fun have begun to be useful already for transport work in country districts, especially in connection with the evacuees.

But the chief problem of many commercial users of horse-drawn vehicles to-day, specially in the country, is to find reliable trained drivers for their carts. This is where the driving clubs can help.

The Driving Club, formed recently under the auspices of the National Horse Association, now links the various local clubs together, and provides a central organisation for the dissemination of knowledge among would-be drivers, who can then co-operate with local commercial horse users in every way, and so promote the use of the horse in war-time in the most efficient way possible. Branches of the Driving Club are being formed in Herts, Kent, Dorset, West Sussex, and many other parts of the country.

Many and varied are the types of old vehicles that have been brought to light, and much individual ingenuity has been shown in the conversion of motor trailers into carts (3). But the supply of carts from these sources is not inexhaustible, and one useful function of the Driving Club might be to co-operate with coach-builders as to the possibility of reducing the number and variety of types of private vehicles to about three or four standard types, in order to reduce cost and simplify production. C. E. G. H.



THE FIRST OF THE SEASON

Early Trout Fishing in the Lake District

DAWN. And we are awake. Not that there is any point in setting off at such an early hour, but because the excitement of the advent of another trout season precludes sleep. Rods and reels have been overhauled months ago, lines dressed, and the casts have been in soak overnight.

The first day is always something of a gamble, and seven years out of ten there is a bitter east or north-east wind, snow on the hills if not in the valleys, or actually falling as we fish. But to-day promises well if the weather holds, for, as we breakfast and finally check over the tackle, the sky is cloudless, the sun just warming the brisk morning air, and there are signs of a slight but steady blow from the south.

Half an hour's run over the Pass and down the head of the valley and we are at the lake shore, both looking with critical and practised eyes at the water we know so well. We have no fault to find, though we see no fish rising, for it is but eleven o'clock Summer Time, and we cannot expect much movement before midday.

Rods up, and tail flies hooked to the cork, we push off the boat and move out twenty yards from the shore; for this is a shallow bay, and the fish lie fairly deep so early in the year. Broadside to the wind we turn, and a thrill of expectation fills us as we reel off line and make the preliminary casts.

The arm and wrist have not lost any of their cunning during the idle months, and the flies alight gently on the ruffled surface. What if a trout should rise at the first cast? But no, that has only happened twice in fifteen years, and this is not the third time lucky.

As the subsequent casts produce no results, we relax a little from our tip-toe tension and look around at the familiar landmarks. The trees are still bare and last year's leaves strew the shore, a matted line of them marking the winter high-water mark, telling tales of recent torrents of snow-broth pouring down the fells into the lake. And then, a splash! Like a pistol crack, breaking through the rhythmic plash of the wavelets against the side of the boat. We turn quickly in the direction of the sound, and are just in time to see the widening tell-tale ring, ten feet out from the bow of the boat, before it is wiped out by the advancing ripples.

Perhaps we are still too shallow, so we pull out a dozen feet until we are fishing over about eight to ten feet of water. Ten minutes later, as we round the corner of the bay and drift over a clean shingle bottom, a half-pounder comes cleanly out of the water, and the sharp scream of my companion's reel confirms that the fish has been in no doubt about the acquisition of the spider March Brown on the point of the cast.

After a short but thrilling struggle (for these fish are fighters born), it comes to the net and is lifted aboard. Just eight and a half ounces and in splendid condition—small head, bright skin, and full-bellied. There is a hand-shake, and the usual half-crown changes hands before we settle down again with great expectations, for we are approaching a "smittle" spot, as the natives say. It is my favourite bay during the whole season, especially in May,

with a pebbly shore which continues in a gently shelving bank beneath the water. There are alders and oaks on the shore, and a stream entering at the northern end of the bay.

Odd flies are skimming or riding the ripples now, and the fish begin their lunch in earnest. We must make the best of the rise, for it is bound to be a short one. The line tightens, and I strike instinctively, not because I have seen the rise, for he has taken the tail fly—a Snipe and Purple—under water, and I am lucky to



"MY FAVOURITE BAY, ESPECIALLY IN MAY"

hook him with my late strike. But when a trout takes wet fly without breaking surface he is usually feeding in earnest, not on the perfect insects, but on the nymphs as they rise to the surface in their final transitory stage. When there has been no apparent surface rise I have frequently taken several brace of fish by drawing the submerged wet fly slowly beneath the water, the rocking of the boat being sufficient to impart the life-like movement to the hackles. If the boat is riding too quickly to complete these slow casts, they can be fished behind the boat with even greater ease and better results. He fights well, but pays the penalty of indiscretion and makes now a brace of well fed fish turning the spring balance at a pound and a quarter. Good fish for this lake, where, though plentiful, they have usually averaged six ounces, though of late years this average has gradually increased until eight ounces is perhaps a more accurate estimate.

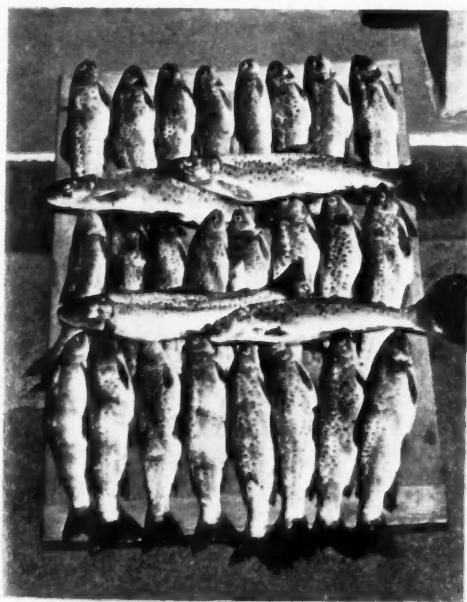
The wind is freshening now, and the fish beginning to rise freely, though often short, and the quickened drift of the boat prevents a second covering. Still, we have brought fourteen fish to the creel when we reach the farther headland of the bay, and this certainly makes a second drift over the same water well worth while, especially as the fish are still on feed. We take a line, a little nearer the shore this time, and the drift is marked by a thrilling fight with a fish which must easily top the pound mark, judging from his size as he repeatedly leaps high from the water and bangs down, body curved, on the quickly slackened cast. A leaping trout is usually a lightly hooked one, and so this one proves to be, for, after a thrilling two minutes of piscatorial acrobatics, the hook of the Thompson's Fancy—an all-season favourite—breaks from its slight hold, the line falls slack, and the fish performs three porpoise-like leaps along the surface before realising that he is free of the "hot-footed" fly.

Compensation comes my way in the shape of a good twelve-ouncer five minutes later, and my companion replies with a brace of half-pounders during the next twenty minutes, so that at the end of the second drift, with several smaller fish landed without incident, we have added considerably to our total. It is now almost three o'clock and the fish show signs of going off rise as the hatch of fly becomes depleted. We row across the next bay, which has a muddy and weedy bottom, seldom having much to offer, and fish along an exposed and rocky shore with the wind carrying the few remaining flies from the bushes and stones on to the water. We collect four and five respectively in the next half-mile, rising perhaps another dozen apiece, and then rises become very few and far between: sure portent that the day's surface activity is quickly drawing to a close.

As we row slowly back we trail the lines behind the boat—a bad thing for the hackle of the flies but a very successful method of hooking an occasional fish on this particular lake—and on the return journey my companion twice has the pleasure of dropping oars and grabbing his rod as the sudden shriek of the check on his reel tells of another fish deceived by the bobbing of the flies over the ripples.

And so we land, pack our gear in the car, and set off on the homeward journey. As we slowly climb to the top of the Pass, we share a feeling of quiet contentment that only anglers experience at the end of a successful day. For both of us it has been the best opening day for nine years, and on many occasions we have counted ourselves lucky to share a brace of trout, caught in a blizzard. To-day our baskets hold twenty-eight fish totalling 13½lb. As we descend to the village we chat, in pleasurable anticipation, of the days to come: of warm April days with the fish rising freely; of the fortnight in May when the phenomenal evening rise takes place; and of fishing with big moths through the midnight hours of summer nights from the shore of my favourite bay.

ALAN ALDERSON BELL.



"TWENTY-EIGHT FISH TOTALLING 13½ POUNDS"

GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN

THE FOURSOME

DURING this week, all being well, the *News of the World* tournament will have been played at Mid-Surrey and I shall have been looking at it. Of that I must needs write later. Meanwhile Mid-Surrey provides a theme in the shape of the second gutty match, the original match which was to have been played in January but had to be put off on account of the frost. What a joy to see a foursome again! That was my first and chief reaction. I had been starved for foursomes ever since the war began, and fell on this one with ravenous appetite. It was such an unspeakable comfort to see, if one wanted to, every stroke, to know exactly what was happening, and not to be in that state of weary confusion of mind produced by a four-ball match. There seems to me, too, something about a foursome which shows off every man at his best and most characteristic. Mr. Chesterton once wrote of certain unforgettable nights on which "all the numerous personalities unfolded themselves like great tropical flowers. . . . Every man was more himself than he had ever been. . . . Every man was a beautiful caricature of himself." So it seemed to me at Mid-Surrey. Never had Braid's calm been more stately, detached and Olympian. Never had Taylor looked more passionately in earnest than when he studied the line of his partner's putt with intensest gaze before directing him. Never had Cotton appeared more austere, nor Compston more of the buoyant showman. It was an admirable entertainment, and those who left in the middle to watch the Rugby match across the way (I was at the moment almost inclined to envy them) missed a finish that was stuffed to bursting with the dramatic virtues.

It is dangerous to trust one's recollections of what happened at least thirty-eight years ago, but I am inclined to think that I never saw better golf played with a gutty than the first nine holes in this match as played by Cotton and Compston. There is, of course, the question of the precise nature of this new "gutty" in inverted commas and how much it is superior to its predecessors in point of resiliency. At any rate, leaving that on one side, those two did play magnificent golf. From the moment that Compston hit his tee shot hole high at the first hole—and 220yds. is "some" drive with a gutty—they swept majestically and faultlessly along, with just one slip at the seventh hole, and their 35 out, with no long putts to help it, would have been very, very good if they had been playing with a rubber-core. Braid and Taylor, with their rubber-core, played very far from badly, and yet they were struggling all the way, and three down at the turn. "There is no standing this": so said Hazlitt to himself as Neate fell "a mighty ruin" at the end of the first round of his fight with the Gas-man. I confess that I said much the same to myself at this point; and when the Old Gentlemen were still three down with five to play, and some of those five long, flogging holes, I had very faint hope for them. Possibly their adversaries did not remember quite so sternly as they might have done General Briggs's famous remark: "When I am five up I strive to be six up." In any case there is nearly always a tide in the affairs of golfers, and with the long fifteenth hole it turned; Cotton and Compston got mixed up with a tree and lost the hole to a five. That did not seem to matter very much when Compston played a great pitch at the next hole, giving Cotton a holeable putt for four; but the putt was not holed and the door not locked, and after that everything went one way. I thought that Taylor's putt to win on the last green was one of four feet. He, who could, of course, see far better, was in his account of the match less merciful to himself, for he called it a yard. Whichever it was, I felt pretty sure—and so did all who knew him—that he would hole it, for he has always been most alarming when he has been getting holes back and almost tigerishly unlikely to let off the rash opponent who has let him off. However, he missed it, and perhaps, taking a long view, it was a good thing, for this was no championship, and what better, friendlier end could there be than a half, the same ending as in the match at Sandy Lodge?

Have I anything in particular to say after this second match that I did not say after the first? Well, I was more than ever impressed by the pitching qualities of the gutty. At Sandy Lodge it was Havers who laid the pitches dead; at Mid-Surrey it was Compston, and when I say dead I mean dead, for the putt had to be given. In both cases it was beautiful pitching, and it looked extraordinarily bold, because we have got used to seeing the rubber-core run a little save only on very soft greens, no matter with how much back spin it is struck. This gutty, however, could be hit right up to the hole and made to fall there lifeless, although the greens were not at all slow

and the rubber-core was always inclined to run on. Those time-honoured phrases as to making the ball pitch "like a poached egg" and "cutting the legs from under it" are more literally applicable to the gutty than to its supplanter. Occasionally Cotton and Compston did not seem to appreciate this quite fully enough, for once or twice they were very short with their pitches, notably at the seventeenth hole, where they ought certainly to have become dormy, if Compston had not pitched lamentably short at the foot of the slope. Sometimes one thought that they would have done better to play a more "old-fashioned" shot, lower and with a little run, rather than toss the ball so high in the air; but to say that is perhaps to be hypercritical. As to the matter of length, all that can be said has by now been said. There was really nothing in it, or if there was it was in the Gutty men's favour. In this regard the handicap was wonderfully exact, so that it became a straightforward battle, and "honours easy" is the obvious verdict.

A RACING MISCELLANY

NEW FIXTURES—SALES—NEW BOOKS

THE fixture list recently issued by the Jockey Club of the race meetings to be held during June, July and August would scarcely have seemed possible six months ago. In 1915, the comparable year of the last war, we had only five fixtures in June, seven in July and four in August, and all were at Newmarket. This year there will be thirty-five in June, thirty in July and thirty-six in August at venues scattered all over the country, which is not far short of the forty, forty-eight and fifty-two of last summer. Only two extra days have had to be arranged for Newmarket (these are in place of Ascot); the rest, with the exception of Goodwood, which has been abandoned, probably on account of the obvious transport difficulties, are to be held at much the same locations as usual, with an extra day on the Saturday immediately preceding August Bank Holiday at Manchester. All followers of racing will congratulate the Jockey Club on their efforts, and the bloodstock world in general on their good fortune. The Newmarket Ascot will take place on June 21st and 22nd; over £8,000 will be given in added money to the meeting, and all the main features associated with Ascot have, so far as time allows, been retained. On the first day the Gold Cup will be run for over the Summer Course, which is half a mile shorter than the Ascot two and a half miles; the Royal Hunt Cup will be held on the Saturday. In every way the outlook for the meeting is a bright one.

The abandonment of the Doncaster Yearling Auction, in spite of the probability that the races will take place, has naturally caused some comment, but Messrs. Tattersall had no other course left open to them, since it would only have been possible to obtain the use of the Glasgow Paddocks for one day and even then the nearest stabling available was ten miles off. Buyers would have had no time to look over the lots on offer; moreover, the extra costs of, and changes in, transport would, at any rate for the Irish breeders, who form the great majority of the vendors, have been prohibitive. As arrangements stand, all the regular Doncaster vendors have been offered a choice of selling at either the July or the October Sales, and later on, in fairness to the usual vendors at these auctions, lots will be drawn for places in the catalogue. It is sincerely to be hoped that vendors will signify their intentions as soon as possible, as it will not only help Messrs. Tattersall, who are holding sales in connection with both the July Meetings at Newmarket, but it will materially assist the writer in making arrangements for visits which, with the shortage of petrol, will be a more difficult task than usual.

The whole of the bloodstock world already owes Lord Harewood a debt of gratitude for the enormous amount of work he has done, mostly behind the scenes, as *liaison* officer for racing and breeding. They are now further indebted to him for acting, in conjunction with Lieutenant-Colonel Ricketts, as Editor of the Flat-racing Volume of the Lonsdale Library (Seeley Service and Co., one guinea). In an attempt to obtain a working knowledge of the thoroughbred and the many human occupations, such as training, that are connected with it, it has been necessary to consult some dozen or more books, but in the present work every possible subject is covered and, what is more, covered by an expert. The origin of the thoroughbred and the problems of Heredity and the Racehorse are dealt with by the late Mr. J. B. Robertson, whose writings as "Mankato" were known the world over, but whose title of "Professor" was merely a courtesy one and not, as might be inferred from the book, conferred on account of professional prowess. The late Mr. Arthur Coaten, well known as "Watchman," writes an admirable chapter on the Evolution of Racing; Lieutenant-Colonel Ricketts deals with the duties of the Handicapper, the Starter and the Judge, and also contributes a learned but fascinating chapter on the Conformation

and the Action of the Racehorse; Mr. C. C. Edmunds, so long manager for the Earls of Rosebery at Mentmore, describes the management of a stud in a way that makes even a knowledge of the growth of grass interesting. Training is dealt with by Mr. H. S. Persse, the life and duties of a jockey by Freddy Fox; Lord Hamilton of Dalzell discourses on The Totalisator; Colonel Wilkinson goes into the intricacies of the Arrangement and Running of Racecourses, and the well known American writer, Mr. John

Hervey, deals with the sport as it is carried on in his native land. It is a book to buy, to read and to keep. Few, if any, like it have hitherto been published.

To mention that a new volume of Ruff's Guide to the Turf has made its appearance is all that is necessary to say about it, recognised as it is the world over as the most complete annual devoted to the British Turf, with its returns of racing under both Rules, its unique statistics, and its record of all sales. ROYSTON.

THE ESTATE MARKET

THE FUTURE OF A FAMOUS MANSION



CLOVELLY COURT, FROM GALLANTRY BOWER

CLOUDS, the building of which, between 1881 and 1886, cost Mr. Percy Wyndham about £170,000, was inherited by his son, Mr. George Wyndham, one of the ablest, youngest, and most popular members of the Cabinet in his day. His death in 1913 was followed a year later by that of his only son, Mr. Percy Wyndham, who was killed on active service. At this time the Duke of Westminster was occupying Clouds. The ownership of the estate passed to Captain Richard Wyndham, a cousin of the previous owner. About four years ago a syndicate acquired Clouds, and, being unable to dispose of the house, decided to demolish the beautiful building. At this point Mr. Percy Houghton-Brown intervened with an offer of purchase, which was accepted. The house, as designed by Philip Webb, showed a mixture of Gothic and Georgian, and, when the remodelling and reduction of the house was decided upon, Mr. Houghton-Brown aimed at eliminating the Gothic element as far as possible. The mansion was described in COUNTRY LIFE (Vol. XVI, page 738). When it became known that the tower and certain other parts of the structure were to be demolished, permission was sought and granted for a company of the Royal Engineers to get some practice in demolition by the use of high explosives. The tower resisted one or two attempts, but in the end down it came, and in due course the present pleasant residence came to represent all that Clouds had once done. Messrs. Winkworth and Co. are to sell the freehold of 50 acres, and all they ask for it is £9,000.

A SEAFORD SALE FOR £5,000

ONE of the most elegant houses on the Sussex coast, called Chyngton Way, at Seaford, has been sold under the hammer, on the premises, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., on behalf of executors. The modern residence was described in COUNTRY LIFE of November 10th, 1928, and it has been sold with 4 acres, for £5,000. Chyngton Way was designed by Mr. J. Henry Sellers for Mr. F. Hindley Smith. In order to display pictures to the best advantage, the architect devoted about one-third of the ground-floor area to the staircase hall, and the landing above it was top-lighted, not by skylights, but by a series of clerestory windows with a flat roof over them. Mr. Roger Fry advised and collaborated in the decorative scheme. The sitting-room has grey repp hanging, and at one end of the drawing-room over the mantelpiece is a Ming painting on silk. Mr. Hindley Smith not only had the house built to suit his special requirements as a lover of modern pictorial art, but he gave Mr. Sellers a commission, admirably executed, to design the furniture. The Ming painting was excluded from the sale of the freehold, but it figured in the catalogue of the

contents which came under the hammer immediately after the sale of the house.

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are to let Clovelly Court, furnished, in August and September. The Court, near Clovelly, is eleven miles from Bideford, and in the centre of a park, with views of the cliffs and coast. The Georgian residence, erected in 1780 of brick and stucco, has an oval hall with dome and gallery, a library and reception rooms. There are well laid out gardens and a hard tennis court and squash court, as well as stabling and garages.

DEMAND FOR LARGE FARMS

LIEUTENANT - COLONEL JOHN BROOKE, who has recently moved from Yorkshire into Suffolk, has sold his Tasley estate in Shropshire. The property, approximately 1,000 acres, has changed hands for roundly £23,000, through the Leeds office of Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff. It comprises half a dozen first-rate farms, equipped with efficient modern dairying plant, and all the buildings are thoroughly up-to-date, as the result of a large outlay by the vendor. The land would, in normal circumstances, possess more than its not inconsiderable agricultural value, as it is on the urban boundary of the town of Bridgnorth. Messrs. Humbert and Flint acted for the purchasers (Listowel Trust).

A collegiate body has invested a large sum in land on Romney Marsh, having just completed the purchase of 500 acres. Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons acted for the vendor. The firm, through its Ashford office, has also sold Henley Farm, on the outskirts of Tenterden, and Oxenbridge Farm, Rye, a holding of 232 acres, which has the benefit of a hop quota of five tons. Mr. Burrows has just sold by auction, jointly with Messrs. Lee and Son, twenty-three out of twenty-four lots of property in and around Ashford, for a total of £11,210. This is another of the growing number of sales under the hammer which should encourage owners who wish to realise property to order auctions, and the remark applies very generally throughout the whole country.

AT COOMBE HILL GOLF COURSE

A CHOICE freehold of 2 acres, surrounded by Coombe Hill golf course, is in the hands of Messrs. Hampton and Sons for sale. The modern house has stately reception-rooms, and there is a bathroom to every three of the dozen bedrooms. The house is on the highest point of the hill, and commands a grand view. It is within easy reach of Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common and Putney Heath, and within twenty minutes' run of Piccadilly.

May auctions by Messrs. Hampton and Sons will include a freehold house in extensive grounds at Palace Road, Streatham, and a

Georgian freehold overlooking the regatta course at Kingston-on-Thames. They are to let or sell Saulfland, a modern house in 26 acres on the Hampshire coast at Christchurch. It is three-quarters of a mile from the shore, and a mile or so from the fringe of the New Forest. The vendors are executors of an owner to whom Messrs. Hampton and Sons sold Saulfland in 1930. Illustrated particulars of Uplands, Wadhurst, are ready. The house and 12 acres of freehold land will be submitted at Arlington Street in June.

A RIVERSIDE GEM

THE Hon. Mrs. Eliot has instructed Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices to sell Cariat, her Goring-on-Thames mansion. It was built 28 years ago at a cost of over £50,000. The 10 acres of riverside grounds are arranged in terraces. There are an island and a boathouse. The kitchen garden is 3 acres in extent. Messrs. Harrods have just held a successful sale of the contents of the mansion.

TONACOMBE TO BE LET

A NOTABLE house, near the Devon and Cornwall boundary on the north coast, can be taken, furnished. It is Tonacombe: "A rare example of a Cornish gentleman's home of the fifteenth century, practically unaltered, though in each century repaired and embellished, in the ownership of a single family." Tonacombe was described in COUNTRY LIFE (November 11th, 1933). In 1272, a reference which is still extant was made to a house on the site of the present manor house, and in the episcopal registers at Exeter a note, dated not much later than 1273, on the inadequacy of the tithe yield, mentions Tunnicombe. Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" depicts Tonacombe as "Chapel, that great rambling dark house on the Atlantic cliffs in Morwenstowe."

The house, between Bude and Hartland Point, has many finely panelled rooms and a notable screen in the hall. It is furnished in keeping with its antiquity. With 10 acres of garden and other land the house is to be let, furnished, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

In a book that has been called "too imaginative for strictly truthful biography"—the Life of the Rev. R. Stephen Hawker, Vicar, from 1834 until 1875, of Morwenstowe—the Rev. S. Baring-Gould described Tonacombe as "perfect and untouched, very small and plain, but in its way a gem." Another notability of Morwenstowe was Hawker's gardener, Tristram Pentire, whose story is told in "Footprints of Former Men of Cornwall." The church sometimes served as a storehouse for smuggled goods.

Tonacombe, in the style of a typical Cornish farmhouse, consists of a long, low range of buildings round three courts. ARBITER.

CORRESPONDENCE



A HUNGARIAN SHEPHERD WITH HIS SHEEPDOGS AND PART OF HIS LONG-HORNED FLOCK

"HUNGARIAN SHEEPDOGS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE you showed a charming snapshot of Hungarian sheepdog puppies. Perhaps it might interest your readers to see a photograph of a Hungarian shepherd with his sheep and dogs on the great plain the Hortobagy, in eastern Hungary, where good sheepdogs are a necessity. Both dogs are typical specimens, the large one of the big white-coated breed, and the little fellow of the small black breed. Shepherd and sheep are also worthy of note, the flock being of a peculiar long-horned type, and their guardian being resplendent in a beautifully worked coat.—FRANCES PITT.

YOUNG CRICKETERS AT KING'S LYNN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—A new cricket season is about to open, though shorn, alas! of its peace-time glories. The war, however, has not stopped aspiring Bradmans from setting up their stumps or packing-cases wherever a quiet backwater or alley provides a good pitch. This fast delivery was snapped in the entrance to the beautiful old courtyard building known as Hampton Court at King's Lynn. Some time ago the building was threatened with destruction. However, it still survives precariously in a state of dilapidation, and one still hopes that in spite of the war something may be done to preserve it, for it is one of Lynn's oldest and



THE CRICKET SEASON OPENS EARLY AT KING'S LYNN

most interesting buildings, with a fine carved Tudor doorway, as the photograph shows.—F. R. W.

OLD STYLE KNITTING METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I am enclosing a photograph showing a pair of knitting sheaths which should have a



YORKSHIRE KNITTING SHEATHS

particular interest just now, in view of war-time knitting activities. Although made as recently as 1934 by a Rosedale (North Yorkshire) craftsman, these sheaths serve to recall the methods used 200-400 years ago in the Yorkshire dales, which had become the centre of the knitting industry. The poorer villagers would gather in each other's cottages during the evenings and knit assiduously until the early hours of the morning. Some of these knitters, especially the "bumper knitters" of Gayle in Upper Wensleydale, used a sheath whose purpose was to hold one end of the main needle, thus leaving the right hand free to throw the wool. In the sheaths illustrated here a cleft is provided for fixing the device on to the knitter's belt; the end of the needle fitted into a hole at the extremity of the "cage" portion, and two spikes at the same end (hardly visible in the photograph) held the ball of wool. This pair, carved in wood, are classified among the "church window" type, and are now displayed in the York Castle Museum, where they form part of a splendid and an astonishingly varied collection of bygone knitting sheaths.—G. B. WOOD.

"FISHING AT HARLEYFORD," BY JOHN CAMDEN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—In your note on the sale of the late Mr. Arthur Gilbey's angling pictures, you refer to the scene of "Fishing on the Thames at Harleyford," by John Camden and James Wales. I see, too, that doubt is still being cast on the existence of John Camden, because the experts do not happen to have

heard of him, although I drew attention to this interesting amateur painter when the picture was shown at the Exhibition of British Country Life in June, 1937. I may therefore recapitulate what was then said.

John Camden came of a family engaged in the sugar trade (sugar boilers, residing at Battersea), and his sister married my great-great-grandfather, John Mangles of Hurley Manor. Mangles was a friend of his neighbours the Claytons at Harleyford, and his daughter married Lord Boston, another neighbour. Camden, therefore, had opportunities to know the river well. He was evidently a dilettante, a friend of the collector Townley Parker, since a portrait of him by Romney, painted 1786, used to hang at Cuerden Hall.

In the painting, Camden probably did the landscape, the figures perhaps being by James Wales, a Scotsman, who exhibited at the Academy from 1778 onwards and spent some years painting in India. Or it may be it was Samuel Wale, who, although best known as an architectural draughtsman, made drawings for an edition of "The Complete Angler."—F. P. LEYBURN-YARKER.

A WELSH MILESTONE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The picture I enclose is of a remarkable milestone of uncertain age that is to be seen on the outskirts of the little Welsh town of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, in the Tanat Valley of North Wales. It stands six feet in height, and its inscription is in Latin:

VIATORUM SOLATIO ET COMMODITATI
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A LOND CL XXX
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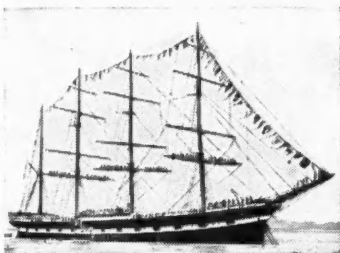
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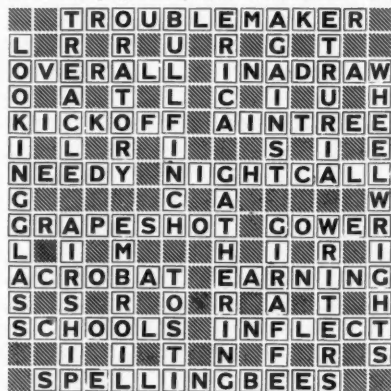
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SOLUTION to No. 535

The winner of this crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of April 27th, will be announced next week.



ACROSS.

1. Bird in a nocturnal clash (8)
5. Did his name carry the sound of London bells to sea? (6)
9. A bowler if not a first-class one (8)
10. Old Grog (6)
11. Sets forth with what might appear to have been money (8)
12. Well formed characters should not (6)
14. Their work is with figures (10)
18. Do trees preface this entry to the City? (10)
22. Where little midshipmen are pushed in at (6)
23. A fine opulent castle in the West of England (8)
24. Nevertheless not Roman (6)
25. "How dost thou, —, the married man?" —Shakespeare (8)
26. Cobbett was always inveighing against its workings (6)
27. Sights that offend the sight (8)

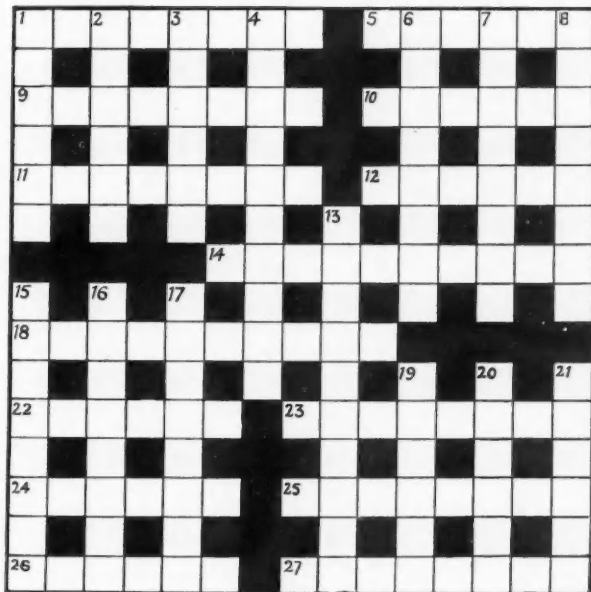
DOWN.

1. The lands in which to catch a Dutchwoman? (6)
2. Not the best tempered of the seven (6)
3. Song of praise (two words, 2, 4)
4. The raconteur's old age (10)
6. It could be modelled out of a real ex-M.P. (8)
7. So far as the mess was concerned, he fared best of all (8)
8. Machine that gives a girl the breeze (8)
13. "In a Tory set" (anagr.) (10)
15. "Gas, I aver" (anagr.) (8)
16. 5 and 10, for example (8)
17. Original (8)
19. They may cast off or cast up (6)
20. I tried to make it—as a wife might say of her husband's den (6)
21. A fish in a ship doesn't stay still (6).

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 536

A prize of books to the value of 2 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 536, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Thursday, May 9th, 1940.**

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 536



Name

Address

clear. I have seen no mention of the milestone in any book on Wales, although probably it is a relic of the days when Llanrhaidr was on the way from Shrewsbury to Bala, and not, as now, by-passed by an easier road.—F. M.

SERVICE SALUTES

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—In the article "The Dream Within," in COUNTRY LIFE of April 13th, there occurs the following sentence: "No more saluting my superiors and being saluted by my so-called inferiors for seven whole days." As a soldier's wife, I think this gives a very wrong idea of the meaning of the salute, and one which, I feel sure, "G. R. S." did not intend to give. In "All the World's Fighting Fleets" the author, Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander Talbot-Booth, gives a description of the real meaning of the salute in the following words, which explain it extremely well: "The ordinary hand salute is common to all Services in all countries, but it is frequently regarded by the uninitiated as a sign of subservience and abhorred accordingly. This is quite wrong,

as the salute means nothing more than the polite lifting of the hat when meeting a friend . . . except that it must be remembered that both the salute and the return are signals of mutual respect and trust. It is not the officer as a person who is being saluted but his authority as representing his Sovereign. Not the man but the office." Could any better description be given? I think not, and I feel sure that on reading his article in print "G. R. S." would agree that the sentence I have quoted spoils an otherwise delightful piece of writing.—H. RAIT KERR.

SILAGE AND HAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I notice that, in your Correspondence page of March 30th, the statement is made that "silage is not superior to hay, its advantage lying in the greater quantity of grass that can be preserved." This statement, I think, needs expansion, since silage is very often superior to hay, although it is a mistake to regard the two processes as competitive. Good silage is

better than bad hay, but bad hay can never be turned into good silage. The true value of the silage process is that young grass or fodder crops can be converted into high-quality material, particularly if made in a portable silo. The loss in digestible food value is far less than in the hay-making process, and the material can take the place of concentrated feeding-stuffs. On the other hand, during the summer, if the weather is unsettled, more mature grass or crops can readily be made into stack or pit silage, and this material is a valuable substitute for hay. There are thus two distinct classes of material that can be produced.—G. WILLIAMS.

"A CRITIC OF THE PLOUGH"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—It is quite simple arithmetic to check Mr. McDougall's figures. Extra land ploughed, 1,200,000 acres; population of Great Britain, 46,000,000. The mean area of the extra acres per person is 11.2×11.2 yards = 126.27 square yards. The food grown on this area should last one person at least one week.—H. BARLOW.

FARMING NOTES

**STRAW FOR PAPER—CROPS
VERSUS LIVESTOCK—ENCOUR-
AGING LIVESTOCK FIGURES—
GROWING FOOD FOR POULTRY
—THERE IS VIRTUE IN OUR
SOIL**

**"THERE IS OFFICIALLY AN
INCREASE IN CATTLE AND
THE SHEEP POPULATION HAS
HARDLY CHANGED AT ALL."**

A good example of a lambing "burrough" in the Cotswolds—a structure of hurdles and straw that may preserve not only the name but the form of primitive human communal habitations



CROPPING the land to provide raw material for industry is something strange in this country. We grow crops to feed human beings and livestock, not to feed factories. But war brings new demands, and industrial cropping is likely to become of some importance. More flax is being grown this season to feed the mills and replace Continental supplies. Now there is a great demand for paper-making material. We normally import 1,750,000 tons of wood pulp annually from Norway, Sweden and Finland. That supply has disappeared. Have we at home any fibre supply which will do as a substitute for paper-making? Apparently the paper mills in the east of Scotland, which usually deal with esparto, can use straw. To fill the gap in supplies of raw material the Scottish mills have been combing Aberdeenshire, Fife and Angus, and the Lothians for straw. Wheat, barley and oat straw will do for the purpose, but they have not been able to get all they want. Several paper-mills were forced to close down last week. But there is surely plenty of straw in the eastern counties of England which could be shipped north to feed these paper-mills. Offered 65s.-70s. a ton on the farm for baled straw, farmers would not want to hold over many ricks. Most of us are growing more corn this year and we shall have plenty for bedding next winter. A keen demand for straw at about £4 a ton through next year would add considerably to the income from an acre of corn. An extra £2 an acre for straw and 15s. a hundredweight for grain would repay the great efforts which farmers everywhere have made to increase the cereal acreage.

Germany has developed industrial cropping as part of her war effort. German farmers are required to grow hemp, flax and rape to provide the raw materials for industry. Potatoes are required for industrial purposes, particularly the manufacture of petrol, as well as for human consumption. In peace-time, when the seas are open for the transport of all kinds of raw material to Europe's factories these industrial crops cannot be economical, but they provide the sinews of war. In this sphere Germany is at least five years ahead of us; but our agricultural policy to meet war-time needs must now lean towards a greater output of bulky materials which save shipping. The more corn we grow at home the fewer ships need be used for bringing in cereals and wood

pulp. Judged in terms of shipping economy the ideal policy would be to grow the maximum of cereals, potatoes, vegetables, sugar beet and the like, and restrict shipping requirements to supplies of butter, cheese, meat and eggs. But just as man does not live by bread alone, so our agriculture cannot be switched over suddenly to arable cropping to the exclusion of livestock production which has been our mainstay for many years. A balance must be kept, but it is an increase in crops rather than an increase in livestock that the nation will want as this war goes on.

I was surprised, as many other farmers must have been, to read the Minister of Agriculture's statement about the numbers of livestock in the country shown in the March census. We had heard much of dairy cows being slaughtered, yet there is officially an increase in the cattle population. From reliable sources in Scotland I have heard of ewe lambs being sold for slaughter because of the good prices being paid by the Ministry of Food for fat lambs and the uncertain demand for breeding sheep in England following the ploughing of so many grassfields. Yet the Minister of Agriculture said that the sheep population has hardly changed at all. There has been a small decline in pigs and poultry, whereas we had been led to expect a reduction of something like 25 per cent. Actually farmers have managed to keep their herds and flocks together, despite all the difficulties about feeding-stuffs. The hens have not had their necks wrung in thousands. Indeed, when the increase in back-yard poultry-keeping is taken into account, there may well have been a net increase in the poultry population. This is all to the good, as Denmark has now disappeared as a supplier of the British market. Before this war we produced at home nearly two-thirds of the eggs consumed. Now, with Scandinavia and Poland out of the market and a smaller total supply, the British farmer will be responsible for more nearly three-quarters of the supply.

What crops can poultry farmers grow to make their birds less dependent on purchased feeding-stuffs? Some have ploughed poultry-sick paddocks to take a crop of wheat, and this will be useful, but as a 2-acre paddock will at best produce only two tons of wheat the man with several thousand birds cannot go far by

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this means to make his poultry farm self-supporting. Buckwheat has possibilities, and I know that in the last war some poultry farmers found that hens as well as pheasants take kindly to buckwheat. It is not an exacting crop, and can be grown in odd patches. There are sunflowers, too, which were grown for poultry-feeding in the last war. The yield of seed per acre cannot be high, and the effect is likely to be more picturesque than substantial. Potatoes and, I believe, Jerusalem artichokes can be fed to hens and will go some way to make up the carbohydrate content and bulk of a ration.

Personally I pin my faith to potatoes as the best all-round crop for substitute feeding in war-time. The man with two or three acres of potatoes will manage to keep his stock going if the corn merchant fails to maintain regular deliveries of the well balanced compounds and mixtures on which we have been accustomed to rely so implicitly. Our grandfathers knew nothing about dairy nuts, pig cubes and poultry pellets. They grew a variety of crops to suit the different needs of their livestock. Pigs were fattened on parsnips, and cattle did well on giant carrots. We need to refresh our memories about the methods of feeding

practised in the past. Some of the old text books are a mine of practical experience, and we can dig into them to-day with advantage. I have a feeling in my bones, too, that our stock would be a good deal healthier and less subject to the mysterious deficiency diseases which baffle the twentieth-century farmer and the veterinary profession if we fed our stock more completely off our land.

For many hundreds of years this country raised healthy stock without adventitious aid from the Tropics. There is virtue in our soil and the herbage it grows. We know that the soil has a marked effect on the type and quality of stock bred in different parts of the country. The limestone pastures of Eire are renowned for making bone in racehorses. Ayrshire soil keeps the Ayrshire cow refined in type. Take her to the strong soil of Leicestershire and the type changes in a few generations. Away from good land the Scotch Shorthorn loses his sturdiness. And so the instances can be multiplied to point the influence of soil and herbage and remind us of an asset which we have to realise again when our farms no longer have access to unlimited supplies of fodder from all the corners of the world.

CINCINNATUS.

HOME-GROWN LINSEED for STOCK-FEEDING

BY J. W. MCGILLIVRAY AND A. R. WANNOP

North of Scotland College of Agriculture

VERY few farmers have come through this past winter without considerable difficulty in securing an adequate supply of concentrated feeding-stuffs. The experience has not been pleasant, and has forced us to think seriously as to how far we can make our farms self-supporting in regard to the feeding of cattle and sheep.

To do this is, of course, merely to go back to the practice of our grandfathers, except that modern scientific knowledge enables us to secure greater production as well as earlier maturity with the same foods than was possible two generations ago, when less was known about their quality and how to balance them. It is, of course, still true that, in general, our home-grown concentrates are rich in carbohydrate materials and deficient in protein, so that if we are to achieve during the war anything approaching the same rate of production of milk, meat, eggs and bacon as we have become accustomed to, we must do something to redress this lack of balance in our normal crops.

The real need is to grow more protein for winter consumption, a task that presents no very serious difficulty, since we can grow beans, peas and linseed, the seed of each of which contains at least twice as much protein as any of our cereals. About the growing of both beans and peas there is a great deal of information, but, while every farmer knows the value of linseed and linseed cake as foods, especially the latter, knowledge regarding the growing of linseed is not so widespread. This is surprising when one considers how extensively it, or at least flax, must have been grown at one time. In the northern part of Britain, at any rate, there used to be many "lint mills," though the name is all that now survives in most localities. Flax is the crop from which linseed is obtained. There are two types or strains. The type that is grown for its fibre, and is of such importance in Northern Ireland, produces little seed and is always known as flax. The other type produces a lot of seed but is more or less useless for fibre. It is usual to call crops of this type linseed rather than flax, and it is this type that farmers must grow to increase their supplies of home-grown protein.

On most heavy soils it is true that beans give a heavier crop and yield of protein than linseed, and they also give a better quality of protein for milk production. But beans only do really well on a strong soil, and they must be sown early. In many districts this is impossible, with the result that they do not mature sufficiently early to allow proper ripening. In these areas linseed is a much more suitable crop. It can be sown considerably later, suits a wider range of soils, though it does best on a medium loam, and, as well as being rich in protein, it is also rich in oil. This is shown by the following figures:

	Protein Equivalent.	Starch Equivalent.	% Oil.
Beans ..	20	66	1.2
Linseed ..	19	119	35.0
Oats ..	8	60	4.0

It will be seen that beans are just as rich in protein, but cannot compare with linseed in respect of oil content or of starch equivalent. Though this high oil content is not so suitable for dairy cows, on fattening farms and wherever young stock are reared linseed is an excellent and a safe food. Every farmer knows its value for calf-rearing, for feeding young stock, and for giving a good finish to a fat animal.

Owing to the frost and snow of January and February, many fields of grass are being ploughed late this season. In some cases it will be too late for getting a good crop of oats, but the shorter growing season of linseed makes it a suitable crop. In the north it can be sown as late as May, though the end of April is better. Moreover it is not liked by wireworm or rabbits, a point of considerable importance. On the other hand, the land must be clean and free from weeds. Yarr or spurrey or charlock will choke the young plants and ruin the crop. Provided the land is clean it can be grown successfully after lea or after any crop,

but it should never be used as a nurse crop for grass and clover seeds.

The usual seeding is from 90-100lb. per acre, or almost two bushels. A fine but firm seed-bed is necessary, this being secured by harrowing and rolling. The seed may be sown by hand or by means of a drill. If sown by hand, it should be mixed with sand, as the slippery nature of the seed makes it difficult to spread uniformly. Many varieties of seed have been tried in the north of Scotland, but ordinary commercial seed from the Argentine, and Diadem, a pedigree variety from Canada, have given the best results.

Linseed does not require heavy manuring. Nitrogen is not necessary unless the land is in poor heart. Phosphates and potash, however, encourage early ripening and a plumper seed. If grown after a lea in reasonable heart, then 2cwt. of superphosphate and 1cwt. 30 per cent. potash salts per acre make a suitable dressing, but, if grown after a cereal crop or very poor grass, this dressing should be increased and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sulphate of ammonia added.

The yields that may be obtained from linseed crops grown in this way vary. Experiments carried out by the North of Scotland College of Agriculture over a period of ten years prior to 1937 gave yields of seed ranging from 10cwt to 22cwt. per acre. The average yield was about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Though before the war this was scarcely sufficient to be economic, now that protein-rich foods are scarce and dear, such a yield is both valuable and profitable.

Many farmers find difficulty in harvesting and threshing a linseed crop. The fibrous nature of the straw makes cutting less easy, though there is no problem if a tractor is available and it moves fairly quickly. Under all circumstances the knife must be kept sharp and the fingers properly set. On small farms, where only a small area is grown, it is better to cut the crop with a scythe. To ensure quicker drying the sheaves should be made as small as possible, and these should not be carted from the field until they are absolutely dry. The crop tends to ripen rather irregularly, and some seed may be lost if it is not handled carefully when being stacked, while the stacks should be well thatched to keep the seed bolls near the top from becoming too tough.

If the crop has been properly dried the bolls will be crisp and will break readily when threshing is carried out. This is best done with a threshing machine with a high-speed drum and small riddles. The concave should be set closely in order to break the bolls and release the seed. A piked drum strips the bolls from the straw but does not break them. The straw is, of course, only useful for litter, but linseed chaff, consisting of the bolls and such seed as may not have been released, is quite suitable for feeding to ewes and to young cattle.

It would be idle to deny that these difficulties in harvesting and threshing linseed make it less easy to deal with than a cereal crop such as oats, but the additional trouble is not really so great as is sometimes stated, and is more than offset by the value of the linseed for stock-feeding. Most decidedly the crop is worth consideration in the present emergency, since it will not only increase our supply of protein, but will also make our normal home-grown concentrates, such as oats, more useful foods for livestock. Oats fed alone, or mixed with maize or other cereals, are neither so palatable nor so effective as when mixed with some linseed. Moreover, the quantity required to achieve good results is not high—in fact, the results are better when it is fed in moderate rather than in bigger quantities. The linseed may be fed to animals whole, but this usually means loss, as some seeds will pass through undigested. It is, on the whole, better to crush it before feeding. This can be done by an ordinary farm crusher without any waste if it is first mixed with oats or any other cereal with which it is to be fed.

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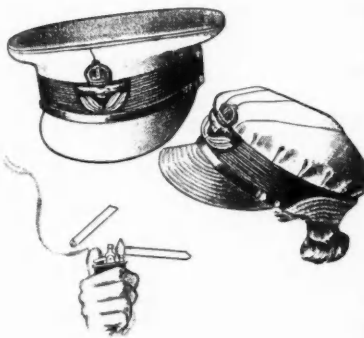
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